

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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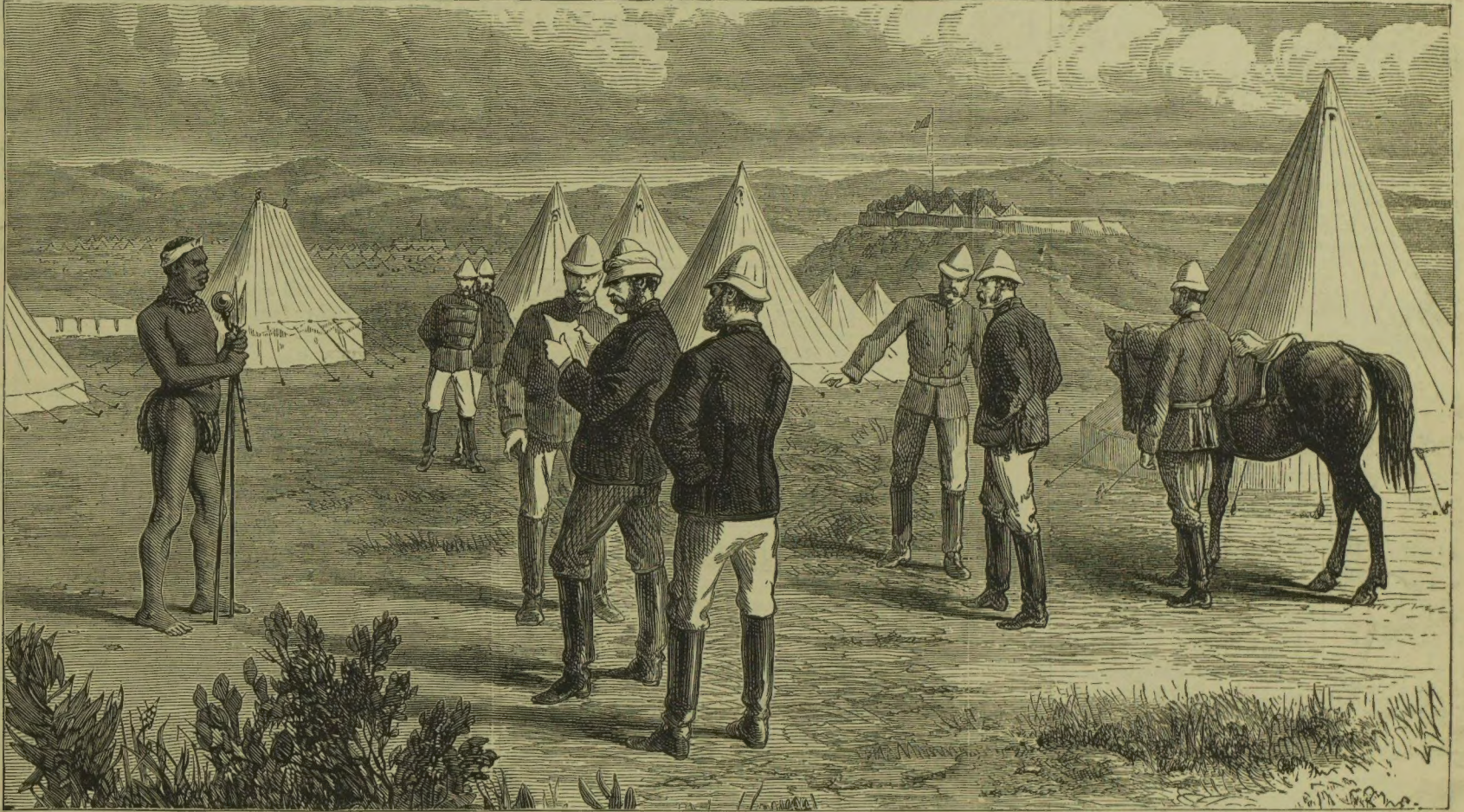
No. 2093.—VOL. LXXV.

SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1879.

WITH } SIXPENCE.  
SUPPLEMENT } By Post, 6d.

THE ZULU WAR: FROM SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. MELTON PRIOR.

SEE PAGE 78.



ARRIVAL OF NEWS AT FORT PEARSON.



CONSULTING THE MAP OF ZULULAND.



## BIRTHS.

On the 16th inst., at Fairmaid, Bournemouth, the wife of R. Radcliffe Hall, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 20th inst., at Cheltenham, the wife of Richard Barnes, the superintendent of the Colonial Bank, West Indies, of a son.

On the 16th inst., at Eastbourne, the wife of John Fair, of a daughter.

On the 14th inst., at Hingham, Norfolk, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Calogin, of a son.

On the 16th inst., at 16, Eccleston-square, the Viscountess Gormanston, of a son.

On the 21st inst., at 12, St. George's-place, S.W., the Viscountess Crickton, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 16th inst., at Holy Trinity Church, Poulton-le-Sands, Lancashire, by the Rev. Maurice H. Marsden, M.A., assisted by the Rev. George F. Penfold, R.A., Jesse, youngest son of the late James Nowell, Esq., of Stenfield, Tewbury, Yorkshire, to Edith Anne, eldest daughter of Thomas Parkthorpe, Milton-place, Halifax, Yorkshire.

On the 16th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, the Earl of Rockingham, to Winifred Ida, youngest daughter of Colonel and Lady Emily Kingscote.

On the 14th inst., at Sand Hutton, Yorkshire, Captain Richard Frederick Meyer-Thompson, Rifle Brigade, A.D.C. to Major-General J. R. Glyn, C.B., Commanding Dublin Dist., second son of the late Sir Harry S. Meyer-Thompson, Part, Kirby Hall, to Charlotte, youngest daughter of Sir James Walker, Part, Sand Hutton.

On the 15th inst., at St. Matthew's Church, Denmark-hill, by the Rev. F. K. Povah, M.A., Curate of Alton, Hants, assisted by the Rev. J. V. Povah, M.A., Minor Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral and Priest in Ordinary of her Majesty's Chapel, cousin and uncle of the bride, Robert Goffon Salmond, of 38, Beverley-road, South Penze Park, son of the late Mr. Robert Salmond, R.N., Captain of H.M.S. Birkenhead, to Lucy, third daughter of Mr. John Wotherspoon, of Denmark-hill, Surrey.

On the 22nd inst., at St. Peter and St. Paul's Church, Temple Ewell, Curtis John Johnson, eldest son of the late John and Leah Johnson, of New Bridge, Dover, and Morton Villa, Kearsney, to Marion, third daughter of William Robinson, Great Waters-end, near Dover.

## DEATHS.

On the 15th inst., at Cambridge-terrace, Hyde Park, in the 78th year of her age, the Dowager Lady Jervis-White-Jervis, widow of John Jervis-White, LL.D., barrister-at-law, of Ferns, county Wicklow, Esq.

On the 21st inst., at Bishop's Lodge, Finchley-road, St. John's-wood, Jessie, third daughter of Frederick Bidgood, aged 19.

On the 16th inst., at St. Aubin's, Jersey, accidentally drowned, William Ludlow Alves, Lieutenant Royal Artillery, youngest son of the late Colonel N. Alves, Madras Army, in his 29th year.

On the 16th inst., at the Consular Residence, Civita Vecchia, Italy, John Thomas Lowe, Esq., her Britannic Majesty's Consul and Vice-Consul at that port for thirty-five years, aged 58, deeply mourned by all who knew him.

On the 18th inst., aged 31, on board the mail-steamer Lombardy, Arthur Edward Clarke, of Penang, barrister-at-law, third son of William Clarke, of 18, Kensington Park-gardens, Notting-hill.

On the 21st inst., at 30, Page-street, Westminster, Alexander Russell, in his 66th year, for upwards of seventy-one years with John Broadwood and Sons, highly esteemed and deeply mourned.

On the 16th inst., at 27, St. Stephen's-green, Dublin, Sir Charles Stanley Osborne, Baronet, of Beechwood Park, in the county of Tipperary, and 20, Eccleston-square, London, aged 51.

On the 20th inst., at Belmont Castle, Perthshire, Jane Constance, wife of Sir William Biddulph Parker, Bart, of Shenstone Lodge, Lichfield.

On the 16th inst., at Madehurst Lodge, near Arundel, Emma Tynney-Lang, aged 87, youngest and last surviving daughter of the late Sir James Tynney-Lang, Bart., by his second wife, Lady Catherine Windsor, eldest daughter of Otho, fourth Earl of Plymouth.

\* \* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 2.

| SUNDAY, JULY 27.   |  |
|--|--|
| Seventh Sunday after Trinity.  | Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.; 7 p.m., Rev. Canon Farrar.  |
| Morning Lessons: 1 Chron. xxi.; Acts xvi. Evening Lessons: 1 Chron. xxii. or xxviii. 1-21; Matt. xiii. 53-xiv. 13.                     | St. James's, noon, Rev. J. St. John Blunt.   |
| St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. W. M. Sinclair; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., Rev. Canon France, Vicar of St. Pancras. | Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. A. F. Kirkpatrick; 3 p.m., Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.  |
| Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably Dean Vaughan, the Master; 8 p.m., Rev. A. Airger, the Reader.   | Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Bishop of Jamaica; 7 p.m., R. V. J. H. Snowden, Vicar of St. Paul's, Hammersmith. |
| MONDAY, JULY 28.   |  |
| Goole Regatta, Yacht, Rowing, &c. (two days).  |  |
| TUESDAY, JULY 29.  |  |
| Goodwood Races (four days).  | Worcestershire Agricultural Society Meeting, at Malvern (three days).                                    |
| From Eryth to the Nile Light.  | Regatta: Royal Cornwall Yacht Club, Falmouth; Tewkesbury.  |
| WEDNESDAY, JULY 30.  |  |
| Christ's Hospital, speech day.   | Botanic Society, promenade, 3.30.  |
| Society for Development of Science of Education. Memorial Hall, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. H. A. Nesbitt on Abstract Science).                     | Crook Cattle, Dog, and Poultry Show.   |
| Wigan Annual Horse, Cattle, Dog, and Poultry Show.   | East Derbyshire Agricultural Society Show, Chesterfield.   |
|  | Pickering Poultry Show.  |
|  | Yarmouth (Isle of Wight) and Freshwater Regatta.   |
| THURSDAY, JULY 31.   |  |
| Orphan Working School, Haverstock-hill, half-yearly court and elections, Cannon-street Hotel, noon.                                    | Royal Western Yacht Club of England Regatta, Plymouth.   |
| Royal Toxophilite Society (gold medal and other prizes).   | Southport Agricultural Society Show (two days).  |
|  | Whitby Dog and Cat Society Show.   |
| FRIDAY, AUGUST 1.  |  |
| Lammas Day. Scotch Quarter Day. Accession of George I. and the House of Hanover, 1714.   | Dorset's Rowing-Match on the Thames.   |
| Battle of the Nile, 1798.  | Port of Plymouth Regatta.  |
| SATURDAY, AUGUST 2.  |  |
| Full Moon, 7.12 a.m.   | Isle of Purbeck Yacht Club, Channel matches.   |
| International Gun and Polo Club, Preston Park, Brighton: free prize shooting and polo meeting.   | Barnes and Mortlake Rowing Regatta.  |

## THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.  
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 13' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

| DAY. | DAILY MEANS OF       |                         |               |                    | THERMOM.                 |                          | WIND.       |        | General Direction. | Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning. | Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning. |
|------|----------------------|-------------------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|--------|--------------------|---|---|
|      | Barometer Corrected. | Temperature of the Air. | ° F. to Cent. | Relative Humidity. | Maximum, read at 10 p.m. | Minimum, read at 10 p.m. | Direction.  | Force. |                    |   |   |
| July | 13.29.464            | 56.5                    | 52.5          | 87                 | 8                        | 64.6                     | SW. S.      | 291    | 0.110              |   |   |
|      | 14.29.545            | 56.8                    | 51.9          | 84                 | 9                        | 62.3                     | SSW. SW.    | 212    | 0.415              |   |   |
|      | 15.29.808            | 57.8                    | 52.3          | 83                 | 10                       | 63.8                     | SW. N. NW.  | 157    | 0.000              |   |   |
|      | 16.29.847            | 58.5                    | 54.7          | 88                 | 8                        | 69.8                     | NE. E. S.   | 172    | 0.005              |   |   |
|      | 17.29.831            | 60.8                    | 54.6          | 81                 | 10                       | 64.8                     | SSE. E.     | 192    | 0.000              |   |   |
|      | 18.29.007            | 60.6                    | 55.5          | 84                 | 9                        | 68.3                     | NE. E.      | 219    | 0.000              |   |   |
|      | 19.29.928            | 59.9                    | 57.5          | 92                 | 9                        | 70.3                     | E. SE. SSW. | 162    | 1.260              |   |   |

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments, for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

|                                 |        |        |        |        |        |        |        |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Barometer (in inches) corrected | 29.480 | 29.515 | 29.753 | 29.832 | 29.797 | 29.906 | 29.948 |
| Temperature of Air              | 59.3°  | 56.6°  | 57.5°  | 59.8°  | 61.2°  | 64.6°  | 63.8°  |
| Temperature of Evaporation      | 56.3°  | 55.0°  | 55.0°  | 57.2°  | 58.3°  | 62.1°  | 61.4°  |
| Direction of Wind               | S.     | SSW.   | WNW.   | SE.    | E.     | NE.    | SE.    |

## TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 2.

| Sunday. | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. | Saturday. |
|---------|---------|----------|------------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| h m     | h m     | h m      | h m        | h m       | h m     | h m       |
| 7 13 17 | 40 8    | 8 48     | 9 27       | 10 10     | 10 55   | 11 37     |
| 10 14   | 0 45    | 1 13     | 1 40       | 2 5       |         |           |

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—The EXHIBITION will CLOSE on MONDAY, AUG. 4. Admission (from Eight a.m. to Seven p.m.), One Shilling. Catalogue, 1s.; or bound, with pencil, 1s. 6d.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—EVENING EXHIBITION.—The EXHIBITION will be OPEN in the EVENING from MONDAY, JULY 28, to MONDAY, AUG. 4 (Bank Holiday), from Eight to Eleven. Admission, Sixpence; Catalogue, Sixpence. On the Bank Holiday the admission throughout the day will be Sixpence. On other days it will be as usual.

GROSVENOR GALLERY.—The ANNUAL EXHIBITION of MODERN PAINTINGS WILL CLOSE AUG. 4. Open from Nine till Seven. Admission, One Shilling; SEASON TICKETS, FIVE SHILLINGS.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS WILL, SHORTLY, CLOSE their FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION. Open from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall. H. F. PHILLIPS, Sec.

CORPORATION OF LIVERPOOL. AUTUMN EXHIBITION OF MODERN PICTURES IN OIL AND WATER COLOURS. NOTICE TO ARTISTS.

The above Exhibition will OPEN in the WALKER ART-GALLERY on MONDAY, SEPT. 1. The Days for Receiving Pictures are from Aug. 1 to 13, both inclusive. Cards of Particulars and all information may be obtained on application to Mr. Charles Dyll, Curator, Walker Art-Gallery, Liverpool, to whom all works intended for exhibition should be addressed. London Agent, Mr. Jas. Bourlet, 17, Nassau-street, Middlesex Hospital. JOSEPH RAYNER, Town Clerk, Hon. Sec.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE GALLERY.—NOTICE TO ARTISTS.—A new roof being required for a portion of the building, it will be necessary to take down some of the oil pictures and to CLOSE the main Gallery for THREE WEEKS from AUG. 5; but the Directors will be happy to retain the Works sent in for Season 1879-80, and to add good Pictures to replace those that have been sold. Artists who wish to have their pictures rehung for the remainder of the season will please communicate with Mr. Wass, Superintendent of the Gallery.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORK, "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," and "THE BRAZEN SERPENT," each 3 ft. by 2 ft. 7 in.; with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Soldier of the Cross," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-st., W. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

ECCE HOMO and the ASCENSION.—DORÉ'S Two New Works, with all his other Great Pictures, at the DORE GALLERY, 35 New Bond-street, W. Ten to Six daily. Admission, 1s.

THE CAUCASUS, CRIMEA, RUSSIA, ITALY, &c.—EXHIBITION of WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS by Signor PREMAZZI, Professor of Fine Arts at the Imperial Academy of St. Petersburg. NOW ON VIEW at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly, Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

CANTERBURY.—ARIEL! ARIEL!! ARIEL!!! A new grand Mystic and Poetical Ballet, entitled ETHEREA, at 10.15, in which ARIEL appears in her wonderful Flying Dance and Magic Flights of forty feet.

CANTERBURY.—ARIEL! ARIEL!! ARIEL!!! The Morning Post says:—"Grace, ingenuity, and celerity are united in remarkable combination." "This performance is novel, pretty, and unique, and therefore well worth seeing."

CANTERBURY THEATRE OF VARIETIES.—Under Royal Patronage.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT at Eight. PAT'S PARADISE at Nine. Miss Nelly Power, supported by Misses Ada, Broughton, Powell, and Corps de Ballet. Price, 6d. to 2s.

## ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

## THE WORLD-FAMED

MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS. The Oldest-Established and the Most Popular Entertainment in the Universe, the present being their

FOURTEENTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR at ST. JAMES'S HALL, in one continuous Season, without the break of a single lawful night throughout the entire period.

EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT:

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, SATURDAYS, THREE AND EIGHT, all the year round. Fauteuils, 7s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees. No charge for Programmes.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1879.

The Proverb tells us that "The darkest hour precedes the dawn." Whether we have passed the darkest hour remains to be proved. We are not altogether without omens that prophesy—somewhat faintly and intermittently, it must be admitted—the near approach of more light. Even as it respects the weather, it is not by any means certain that we have not been carried through the crisis. The Meteorological Office seems puzzled. Science must draw its inferences from a sufficiently extended area of facts, and on this side of the Atlantic Ocean no such area can be obtained. We are constantly liable, therefore, to be baffled in our calculations by phenomena that lie outside of our ken, and our fairest prospects are often enough dashed by unexpected storms. Still, "it is a long lane which has no turning;" and one may hope, though one cannot prove, that we are coming to the end of it. "Oh, for a glimpse of steady sunlight!" is the aspiration that we breathe forth every morning as we rise, and the response which comes to us is in the form of monition, "Patience, courage!" What can one think? A three-days' gale of wind, a continuous fall of rain, rivers overflowing their banks, hay-crops flooded from the meadows, immense breadths of corn laid by blustering winds, and a pervading cold, or shall we call it chill, just when the fruits of the earth require heat to ripen them. How is it possible to stave off moral depression amid such discouraging environments? Well, but depression need not yet deepen into despair. For aught that can be made good to the contrary, we may be upon the very verge of a long period of fine weather. A week or two of "glorious sunshine" will put an entirely different aspect upon harvest prospects, and change the general gloom to equally general cheerfulness.

The Army Discipline and Regulation Bill has at length got beyond reach of the perils of legislation. It is an important measure, and one which, it may be hoped, will prove effective for its purpose. The first portion of it deals with persons subject to military law, and brings under that law, henceforth, camp followers and sutlers. The second relates to the punishment of military offences, reducing corporeal castigation to the lowest practicable point, inflicting the punishment of flogging only for offences committed during active service, and such as rendered the culprit liable to the sentence of death. And the last part of the bill affects the subject of enlistment and the transference of men from the Army to the Reserve. The passage of this measure through Committee in the House of Commons has been unusually slow. Indeed, the Bill may be described as the "pièce de résistance" of the Session. Various reasons have been assigned for this. It was introduced in a crude and ill-digested condition:

To use a vulgar expression, it needed to be "licked into shape." There was a sad absence of steadiness in the conduct of the measure, as, indeed, there was of the opposition made to some of its clauses; and there was, on the part of a few obstructionists, a systematic and almost insuperable process of delay which, but for the fore-mentioned causes, might have been easily overcome. Altogether, the passage of the Bill through the Commons gave rise to a series of incidents which were not very creditable to the character of any deliberative body, and which may yet bear fruit of an undesirable kind. No doubt, however, the measure as it went to the Lords was a much better one than as it was introduced to the Commons. It may call for future amendment, and experience in the practical working of it will doubtless suggest what such amendments should be. But, on the whole, as a piece of legislative work, it has not been accomplished before it was required; and it is fairly fitted to effect a considerable reform in the discipline and regulation of her Majesty's Army.

What other Legislative business will be completed during the next three weeks it is almost impossible to state beforehand. Several important measures have already been thrown overboard with a view of lightening the ship. The Bankruptcy Bill, shorn of its consolidating clauses, and consisting exclusively of such as profess to amend the present law, may, perhaps, obtain a place in the Statute Book. The Public Works Loans Bill is to be insisted upon by the Government, and the Indian Loans Bill will probably be pushed through Parliament. Then the Irish University Bill still has to run the gauntlet of discussion in the Commons, and will, perhaps, disclose a discrepancy of opinion such as it may prove impossible to smooth down within the present brief remainder of an almost wasted Session. There are other subjects which, albeit in the hands of private members, will claim and probably obtain discussion, besides a rather formidable remnant of the Estimates which must be got through. The House will therefore be under necessity to "work double tides," and it is to be feared that work done under such conditions is pretty sure to be done negligently.

The news from South Africa indicates the approaching close of the disastrous Zulu War. A great battle was fought on the 4th inst., and the victory was gained by Lord Chelmsford, within a few miles of Ulundi, the principal military kraal of the Sovereign. Things, therefore, are drawing near to a supreme crisis in that part of the world, and it is far from improbable that before Parliament rises tidings will have reached it of the termination of the contest. It is reported, indeed, that an army of 20,000 men was lost to Cetewayo in the neighbourhood of Ulundi. But it remains still uncertain whether the looked-for peace will have been secured by the late engagement. At any rate, there would appear to be strong likelihood that by this time our quarrel with the Zulu nation has been practically settled. Sir Garnet Wolseley, having been prevented by the raging surf from landing on the coast of Zululand, has returned to Natal, intending to join the army, now appointed to be under his command, by a tedious land journey. He will not take long in completing both the military and political task before him. There will remain only to pay the bill; and we fear it is too much to hope that it will not be a grievously heavy one. There is really nothing satisfactory to show for it. Neither the interest nor the honour of England called for the war, and it has been attended by a succession of misfortunes. Good, however, may eventually come out of what we all admit to be an evil. Still, the affair is one which the British public would fain forget, and which it will be glad to see closed. There seems, at last, to be a promising prospect that such may be the case, and we may express our earnest expectation that it will be speedily realised.

## THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, went to Chiselmhurst on Thursday week. Her Majesty drove from the railway station direct to St. Mary's Roman Catholic Chapel, where she was received by Earl Sydney and the Duc de Bassano, and was conducted by Monsignor Goddard to the temporary resting-place of the remains of the late lamented Prince Louis Napoleon, and placed flowers near the coffin. On leaving the Chapel the Queen and Princess drove to Camden House and visited the Empress Eugénie, returning after half an hour's stay to Windsor. Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Frederica of Hanover, the Prince of Leiningen, Earl and Countess Sydney, Lord Elphinstone, the Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley, and Lieutenant-General Sir H. Ponsonby, were entertained by the Queen before her departure from Windsor for the Isle of Wight. Prince Lucien Bonaparte visited her Majesty, and the Earl of Beaconsfield had an audience of the Queen. Her Majesty also invested Lady Napier of Magdala (wife of General Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.B.) with the Imperial order of the Crown of India.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, left Windsor Castle for Osborne House on Saturday last. The journey was made over the customary route by the Great Western and the South-Western Railways, special arrangements having been made for the comfort and safety of the Royal travellers. Her Majesty was received at Gosport by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and the chief naval and military officials in command. The Queen and the Princess crossed the Solent in her Majesty's yacht *Alberta*, Captain Thomson, and arrived at Osborne at one o'clock.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service at Osborne on Sunday, performed by the Rev. George Prothero



Prince Alfred and Princesses Marie Victoria Melita and Alexandra of Edinburgh arrived at Osborne on Monday.

Her Majesty, with the members of the Royal family, has taken daily out-of-door exercise.

The Queen has inspected Mr. Belt's bust of the late Prince Louis Napoleon, and has commissioned Mr. Belt to execute the work in marble.

Prince Leopold has been confined to his rooms at Buckingham Palace for some days with a sprained knee.

The Hon. Evelyn Paget has succeeded the Hon. Amy Lambart as Maid of Honour in Waiting to her Majesty.

At the Queen's state concert at Buckingham Palace last week, among the Royal guests with the Prince and Princess of Wales were the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Prince and Princess Christian, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, the Duke of Cambridge, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, the Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway, and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Baden. The Princess of Wales wore a dress of rich violet velvet, with draperies of gold broché gaze and fine Brussels lace looped with bunches of dark violets; corsage to correspond. Head-dress, a tiara of diamonds. Ornaments, pearls and diamonds. Orders—Victoria and Albert, the Star of India, St. Catherine of Russia, and the Danish family order. Princess Christian wore a dress of white crêpe de chene and silk, with a trimming of white beaded embroidery. Head-dress, a tiara of diamonds. Ornaments, opals and diamonds. Orders—Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha family order, the Prussian for Care of the Wounded, St. Isabel of Portugal, and St. Catherine of Russia. The artists were Mesdames Gerster, Scalchi, and de Caters-Lablache, Mdlles. Turolla and Schou, Signori Gayarré and Ciampi, Herr Ludwig Straus, Messrs. Svendsen, Horton, Pettit, and John Thomas. Mr. W. G. Cusins conducted. The band and chorus, consisting of upwards of 100 performers, were selected from the Italian Operas, the Philharmonic and Sacred Harmonic Societies, and her Majesty's private band.

#### THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales visited the North London Collegiate and Camden Schools for Girls yesterday week, when her Royal Highness distributed the prizes to the pupils of the institution, and afterwards declared the new hall which has been erected there open. The ceremonial is described and illustrated in this week's issue. Their Royal Highnesses visited Prince Leopold at Buckingham Palace. The Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway lunched with the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House. Their Royal Highnesses went to the Earl and Countess of Listowel's ball at Kingston House.

The Prince and Princess left town on Saturday last on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury at Hatfield House. The Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway, the Hereditary Grand Duke of Baden, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and a large circle were present. The Marchioness of Salisbury had an afternoon party, and at dinner covers were laid for upwards of forty guests. The Prince and Princess returned to Marlborough House on Sunday evening.

Their Royal Highnesses left town last Monday on a visit to the Countess of Yarborough at Brocklesby Park, Lincolnshire, for the purpose of opening the Union Dock at Great Grimsby and of unveiling a statue which has been erected in the borough by Sir Edward Watkin, M.P., to the memory of the Prince Consort. The inauguration took place on Tuesday. The Prince and Princess, with their hostess and a distinguished party, left Brocklesby Hall at a quarter before twelve, and proceeded to the Brocklesby station of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, whence they travelled by special train to Great Grimsby. The Prince and Princess were received at the Grimsby town station by Sir Edward Watkin and several of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire directors, the general manager of the system, Mr. R. G. Underdown, and by the Mayor and Corporation of Grimsby. The Royal party, escorted by a troop of the Earl of Yarborough's Light Horse, proceeded in carriages from the railway station to the entrance of the new dock, the youthful Earl of Yarborough accompanying the Prince and Princess. Upon arriving at the new dock the Royal party proceeded on board the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company's steamer Manchester, and passed through the new dock to the Royal Dock, at the commencement of which the Prince Consort "assisted" thirty years since, and which was visited by the Queen and the Prince Consort, with their eldest three children, in October, 1851. The Prince having declared the new dock open, addresses from the Pelham Pillar Lodge and the St. Alban's Lodge of Freemasons, illuminated and bound in a handsome quarto volume, were presented to his Royal Highness by Major Smyth, Provincial Grand Master for Lincolnshire, to which the Prince returned a written reply. The Royal party disembarked from the Manchester on the east side of the Royal Dock, and were conveyed in a special train, which was drawn up alongside the landing-place, to the dock passenger station, whence they walked to the site of the statue of the Prince Consort, and witnessed the ceremony of the unveiling, after which the Prince repeated his thanks to Sir Edward Watkin for his thoughtful and generous gift. The Prince and Princess, with 270 other guests, were entertained at luncheon by the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company, presided over by Sir Edward Watkin, after which the Prince, in a graceful speech, concluded by saying, "I now call upon you to drink prosperity to our enterprise of Great Grimsby Docks, and I couple with it the name of our chairman, Sir Edward Watkin." The Royal party returned to Brocklesby Hall shortly after four o'clock. The town of Great Grimsby was en fête, and 6000 children were ranged to witness the Royal procession, and sang their welcome to the Prince and Princess. His Royal Highness reviewed the Yarborough Light Horse on Wednesday in Brocklesby Park.

The Prince and Princess have dined with Earl and Countess Spencer, and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Prince Alexander of Hesse (Cassell) have lunched with their Royal Highnesses at Marlborough House.

Miss Geibel has submitted to the Princess specimens of her works in wood carving.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh have been to the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, and to the Prince of Wales's Theatre. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught have also been to the Royal Italian Opera. The Duchess of Connaught has fixed Aug. 2 for the presentation of new colours to the 12th East Suffolk Regiment. The ceremony will take place on Southsea-common.

The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz has arrived at St. James's Palace from the Continent. The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Duchess of Teck, and Princess Frederica of Hanover visited Mr. Belt's studio on Tuesday to inspect his bust of Prince Louis Napoleon.

The Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway left London on Tuesday on a tour through England and Scotland before taking his departure for the Continent.

The Empress Eugénie, unattended, visited the tomb of the

late Prince Louis Napoleon, in St. Mary's Chapel, Chiselmst, on Saturday last.

His Excellency Count Münster, with the Countess Marie Münster, has left the German Embassy for the Continent. Baron Von Den Brinken will act as Chargé-d'Affaires during the absence of the Ambassador.

#### NORTH LONDON COLLEGIATE GIRLS' SCHOOL.

Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Prince, her husband, went to Camden Town yesterday week (Friday) to open the new building of the North London Collegiate School for Girls, and to distribute the prizes to the scholars of this and of the Camden School. The new building is just behind the Camden-road station of the Midland Railway, which was decked with flags and flanked by rifleman. The guard of honour was of the 29th North Middlesex Volunteers, under Captain Wade.

The North London Collegiate School is an upper school, and the Camden School a lower school, both for girls. The upper school was founded by Miss Buss and her mother in 1849, became a recognised local institution in 1850, and was carried on by Miss Buss upwards of twenty years with a success which has given it a distinguished place in the English higher education of women. In 1870 Lord Lyttelton presided at a meeting in St. Pancras Vestry-Hall, in which the formation of the lower school (the Camden School) was resolved upon, and a trust was created to which the Collegiate School was conveyed and the Camden School was confided. The Endowed Schools Commissioners suggested that a portion of the Platt endowment, derived from property in St. Pancras and administered by the Brewers' Company, should be applied to provide buildings. The Charity Commissioners, with the concurrence of the Company, drew a scheme by which the schools were to receive £20,000 for buildings and a contingent endowment of £600 a year. The Prince of Wales became president and governor of the trust. The Clothworkers' Company gave their benefaction of £2500 mentioned below and one hundred guineas a year for scholarships. The Brewers' Company established, at a cost of £2000, four scholarships, tenable in the Collegiate School by girls from Dame Alice Owen's School, and lent £6000. Miss Ewart and other private subscribers gave large donations. The Charity Commissioners authorised a scheme propounded by the Brewers' Company (who nominate under the scheme half the board of governors) for the erection of buildings for the upper and lower schools to accommodate over 400 pupils each. The lower school was opened twelve months ago. The upper school was opened on Friday week by the Princess. It will cost £15,000, and has been erected, from the designs of Mr. E. C. Robins, by Messrs. Adamson. It is an adaptation of Queen Anne's style. The plan is to have class-rooms for thirty, each opening into the central hall, a spacious and lofty apartment, in which yesterday's ceremonial was held. The Clothworkers' Company have given £2500 towards the erection of this hall, and it is called "Clothworkers' Hall," to commemorate their generosity. It is of red brick and stone with pine dado, a timber roof, and a handsome gallery supported by a colonnade of Mansfield stone piers and arches. Elsewhere are a cooking-school, kitchen, and science lecture-room, music-room, drawing school, and gymnasium. The pupils have presented an organ for the great hall, which was built, at a cost of £300, by Messrs. Bevington and Sons, of Soho; and on this fine instrument Mr. John Blockley, junior, chief professor of music in the schools, played during the afternoon the music of Mendelssohn, Beethoven, Meyerbeer, Handel, Schumann, Rossini, and the Commemoration March, "Alexandra," composed by himself in honour of the visit of the Princess.

Their Royal Highnesses, who were accompanied by the Countess of Maclesfield, Lord Colville of Culross, Mr. Holzmann, in attendance on the Princess, and Lieutenant Clarke, Equerry-in-Waiting on the Prince, arrived punctually at 3.45, and were first conducted to a tent, in which the Princess presented the prizes to the junior pupils, those of the Camden School. Thence they proceeded to the platform in the hall. As the Princess entered the building she graciously accepted a bouquet of blush roses (Souvenir de Matmaison) and carnations from Miss Aitken. The hall was filled with 500 girls of the school and of a preparatory class, in summer toilettes of every tender shade, with nosegays in their hands. Behind sat their friends. The Princess was in black, relieved by a white fichu and red roses. Miss Buss was on the left of the Princess, the Bishop of Rochester on the right of the Prince. There were also present the Rev. William Rogers, Sir T. Fowell Buxton, Mr. E. N. Buxton, the Rev. Llewelyn Davies, Canon Spence (Vicar of St. Pancras), and Mr. Kent and Mr. Seaton (churchwardens), Miss Ridley, Miss Chessar (of the London School Board), Rev. A. Buss (honorary clerk), Rev. Septimus Buss, the Master of the Clothworkers' Company (Mr. Edgar Horne), Mr. E. C. Robins, Mr. Charrington, Mr. Neate and Mr. White (Clothworkers' Company), Mr. Perkins and Mr. Worsley (Brewers' Company), Mrs. Burbury, Mrs. Armistead, Mr. W. T. Elliott (Merchant Taylors' Company), Mr. W. Danson, and many more.

After Luther's hymn had been sung, the Rev. Alfred Buss read the report, which gave the history of the schools and referred to the impetus their development received from the Schools Inquiry Commission in 1863. The report referred to distinctions won in the past year. Two of the girls were the successful competitors for two scholarships tenable at Girton College, Cambridge, for three years, one of £100, and one given by the Clothworkers' Company of 80 guineas a year. Two of the girls gained the gold and silver medals of the Apothecaries' Society for knowledge of botany, and a third extra prize was gained by a pupil of Camden School.

The Princess of Wales then distributed the prizes to about 150 young ladies of all ages, from students leaving to become graduates, or quasi-graduates of Cambridge and London, to little children in white with flaxen hair. Among the names most prominent on the list are:—Miss M. T. Meyer (scholar of Girton and Clothworkers' exhibitioner), Miss E. Aitken (Clothworkers' exhibitioner), Miss S. E. Mason (Gilchrist scholar), Miss A. M. C. Crowdy and Miss M. Shirley (third class English and mathematics in Cambridge Higher and Local Examination). Honours had been gained also from the College of Preceptors, the Backchurch examiners, the Christian Evidence Society, and the National Training School of Cookery. A past pupil (Miss J. S. Gill) had won a place at Cambridge equivalent to Senior Optime in the Mathematical Tripos, another (Miss M. Boyle) had gained at the Sorbonne a diplôme d'équivalence au Bachelier-ès-lettres. Others took honours at London matriculation, (Miss E. A. Joscelyne, first class); at London University General Examination of Women (Miss F. E. Eves, special certificate of higher proficiency for botany; and at Cambridge Higher Local Examinations (Miss D. L. Davis, geology and botany; Miss A. W. Lane, arithmetic and English literature). Lady Hardwicke's prize for diligence was taken by Miss Aitken, Mrs. Newmarch's for English by Miss M. Hodgkinson, Mrs. Laing's for needlework by Miss Dicker, Lady Camden's for German by

Miss E. A. Isaacs, Lady Dartmouth's for French by Miss J. M. Bishop. The Misses M. T. Meyer, E. E. Wood, J. Mein, E. Anderson, L. J. Benham, E. M. Childs, E. S. Collet, M. J. Webb, F. Richards, E. A. Jackson, E. A. Green, Webb, Miall, Snoxell, and Cassells also took prizes in the highest division. The prizes given by Miss Byrom for diligence, the Rev. B. G. Johns and Dr. Abbott for English composition, by Lord Dartmouth for domestic economy and the laws of health, certificates for needlework, music, political economy, Scripture, and swimming were also adjudged.

The Bishop of Rochester (Dr. A. W. Thorold, formerly Vicar of St. Pancras) moved the vote of thanks to the Prince and Princess, which was seconded by Mr. E. N. Buxton. His Royal Highness acknowledged this vote, when carried by acclamation, and said it was gratifying to find that a school founded on such good principles was answering so well; it was the mother school of all those high-class girls' schools now cropping up in this country, which were sure to do a great deal of good. He asked Miss Buss, in the name of the Princess, for an extra week's holiday, which was at once granted, to the great delight of all the girls.

The second of the new 100-ton guns was proved at Woolwich on Monday with a satisfactory result.

The Agent-General for New South Wales has been informed by telegram of the arrival in Sydney of the ship Nineveh, which sailed from Plymouth with emigrants in April.

Mr. James W. Benson, of Old Bond-street and Ludgate-hill, has been appointed jeweller and watchmaker in ordinary to her Majesty.

The United Presbyterian Synod on Tuesday, by a large majority, suspended the Rev. David Macrae, of Gourcock, for unorthodox views with regard to everlasting punishment.

The Rev. Professor Watts, D.D., Moderator of the General Assembly of the Irish Presbyterian Church, has appointed the 30th inst. as a day of general humiliation and prayer on account of the continued depression of trade and agriculture.

The First Lord of the Admiralty has awarded the Flag Officers' good service pension of £300 a year to Admiral George G. Wellesley, C.B., void by the promotion of Sir Thomas Symonds to the rank of Admiral of the Fleet.

The arrivals of live stock and fresh meat from Canada and the United States during the past week showed an increase over those of the previous week, more particularly with regard to sheep.

The Field-Marshal Commanding on Tuesday witnessed a sham fight at Aldershot, in which about 9000 men took part. The troops were divided into two opposing forces, the southern division being under General Cameron, and the northern under General Pakenham.

The trial heat for the Wingfield Sculls took place on Wednesday afternoon from Putney to Mortlake, the two competitors being C. G. White, of the Pembroke Rowing Club, Dublin, and J. Lowndes, of Hertford College, Oxford. Mr. Lowndes won by two lengths, and was to row Mr. F. L. Playford, of the London Rowing Club, on Friday.

Kingstown Regatta began on Tuesday morning, and, the weather being favourable, there were large numbers of visitors. The match for her Majesty's Cup presented to the Royal Alfred Club was won by Mr. Stanley's cutter Formosa; the Number One Champion Cup being carried off by Commodore Rowley's jawl Latona.

The Manx Legislature has received a report from a Committee which has arranged with her Majesty's Government some points of difference that have existed for some time between the insular and the Imperial authorities. The result is extremely satisfactory to the island. It includes the grant of a daily mail throughout the year, Sundays excepted.

The new line of railway from Bettws-y-coed to Festiniog, connecting the London and North-Western system with the great slate-producing district of Merionethshire, was opened for passenger traffic on Tuesday morning. Its length is about eleven miles, and it has cost upwards of £500,000, half that amount being expended on a tunnel two miles long.

A meeting, presided over by Mr. R. Leake, was held on Monday night in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, in support of the claims of Greece. Among the speakers were the Earl of Rosebery and Mr. Arthur Arnold (who attended as a deputation from the executive of the Greek Committee in London), Mr. Jacob Bright, M.P., Mr. Slagg, one of the Liberal candidates for Manchester, and others.

During the meeting of the British Association at Sheffield, which will be held near the close of next month, there will be an important exhibition of scientific apparatus and specimens, both in the temporary museum and at one of the soirées. Inventors and others who may have objects of interest to exhibit would, therefore, do well to communicate at once with the local secretaries at Sheffield, as this will be an exceedingly favourable opportunity of calling the attention of the scientific world to their discoveries.

The summer fête of the Earlswood Asylum took place on Tuesday, under the patronage of a large number of the friends of the institution. The report of the Commissioners in Lunacy made with regard to the asylum is everything that could be desired, both as regards the ability of the management and the state of the building and the inmates. Brushmaking has lately been added to the number of the trades, but tailoring and shoemaking are the most successful, all or nearly all of the work required in the asylum in these departments being done in the shops. With regard to Tuesday's proceedings, all that could be done to give pleasure to the inmates of the asylum and their friends had been attended to, and every kind of amusement provided. The whole proceedings were under the superintendence of Mr. William Nicholas, the secretary, and Mr. J. Beveridge Spence, the assistant medical officer.

The Wesleyan Conference was opened on Tuesday morning in the Islington Chapel, Birmingham, under the presidency of the Rev. Dr. Rigg. A most unusual announcement was made by the secretary, that there was no vacancy in the Legal Hundred caused by death. The Rev. Benjamin Gregory was elected President of the Conference; and the Rev. Marnaduke Osborn secretary. It was decided to hold the next Conference in London. At an evening sitting the representatives from other Conferences were introduced; and the Rev. Wesley Gerard delivered an address on the work of Wesleyan Methodism in Ireland, Dr. Punshon on the work in France, and Dr. Campbell (a coloured Bishop from the African Methodist Episcopal Church) advocated the cause of the negro race, and the spread of Methodism among them.—A scheme of retrenchment has been adopted by the committee of the Wesleyan Foreign Missionary Society. There is to be a reduction of the grants made to districts everywhere. Strictly missionary districts are to be subjected to a reduction of 5 per cent, and those districts which are of a more pastoral character to a reduction of 10 per cent. This course has become necessary owing to the enlargement of the mission field, and to the falling off, to the extent of many thousand pounds, in the annual income of the society.





THE PRINCESS OF WALES PRESENTING PRIZES AT THE NORTH LONDON COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



THE ZULU WAR: NEW TRESTLE AND PONTOON BRIDGE OVER THE TUGELA RIVER.





THE ZULU WAR: LORD CHELMSFORD FOLLOWING THE BODY OF THE PRINCE IMPERIAL AT ITELEZI CAMP.



## THE ZULU WAR.

A great battle has been fought by Lord Chelmsford at Ulundi, the capital of the Zulu kingdom; and it is to be hoped that the easy victory he has gained, with the small loss of ten killed—one of them an officer—and fifty-three wounded on our side, may put an end to this hitherto disastrous and inglorious, as well as needless and profitless war. The following is Lord Chelmsford's despatch, forwarded by Major-General the Hon. H. Clifford to the Secretary of State for War:—

"July 4.—Cetewayo not having complied with my demands by noon yesterday, July 3, and having fired heavily on the troops at water, I returned the 114 cattle he had sent in, and ordered a reconnaissance to be made by the mounted force under Colonel Baker. This was effectually made, and caused the Zulu army to advance and show itself. This morning a force, under my command, consisting of the 2nd Division, under Major-General Newdigate, numbering 1870 Europeans, 530 natives, and eight guns, and the flying column under Brigadier-General Wood, numbering 2192 Europeans and 573 natives, four guns, and two Gatlings, crossed the Umvolosi river at 6.15, and marching in a hollow square with the ammunition and intrenching tool carts, and bearer company in its centre, reached an excellent position between Enadweng and Ulundi, about half-past eight. This had been observed by Colonel Buller the day before. Our fortified camp on the right bank of the Umvolosi was left with a garrison of about 9000 Europeans, 250 natives, and one Gatling gun, under Colonel Buller. Soon after half-past seven the Zulu army was seen leaving its bivouacs and advancing on every side. The engagement was shortly after commenced by the mounted men. By nine o'clock the attack was fully developed; at half-past nine the enemy wavered. The 17th Lancers, followed by the remainder of the mounted men, attacked them, and a general rout ensued. The prisoners state Cetewayo was personally commanding, and had made all the arrangements himself, and that he witnessed the fight from Lickazi Kraal, and that twelve regiments took part in it. If so, 20,000 men attacked us. It is impossible to estimate with any correctness the loss of the enemy, owing to the extent of the country over which they attacked and retreated, but it could not have been less, I consider, than 1000 killed. At noon Ulundi was in flames, and during the day all military kraals of the Zulu army and in the valley of the Umvolosi were destroyed.

"At two p.m. the return march to the camp of the column commenced. The behaviour of the troops under my command was extremely satisfactory. Their steadiness under a complete belt of fire was remarkable. The dash and enterprise of the mounted branches were all that could be wished, and the fire of the artillery very good.

"A portion of the Zulu forces approached our fortified camp, and at one time threatened to attack it."

## MR. ARCHIBALD FORBES'S REPORT OF THE BATTLE.

Mr. Archibald Forbes (who, as stated in Sir Bartle Frere's despatch, rode with the news in fifteen hours to Landsman's Drift) sent to the *Daily News* the following graphic telegram describing the reconnaissance on July 3 and the decisive repulse of the Zulus on the following day:—

CAMP, UMVOLOSI RIVER, July 3.

The Zulus took no advantage of the grace granted to them until midday to-day. We until then remained supine on the higher bank. Soon after midday Colonel Buller took out his Irregular Horse on a reconnaissance, to support which guns were moved out in front of the camp. All the morning Zulu stragglers from the rocky hillock on the opposite side of the river were firing at us. One man was wounded. This hillock was shelled while Buller's men crossed to its right, lower down the stream, bent to the left, took the hillock in reverse, and chased the Zulus, who ran into a military kraal named Delanyo, shooting several. Sweeping round to the left of this kraal, and leaving a detachment to cover the retreat by holding the hillock in the rear, the horsemen galloped across the open towards a larger kraal named Nondjueno, about 200 Zulus retiring before them. No more were visible, and an easy success seemed awaiting Buller as he galloped by the Nondjueno kraal and headed straight on Ulundi, but a deep hollow intervened. The body he was pursuing was merely a decoy. Suddenly from a hollow sprang up a long line of Zulus, 2000 strong, confronting him in front and flank. He held back, but frequently turned at bay. Meanwhile the whole plain had suddenly sprung into life. Quite 10,000 Zulus closed on his lines of retreat, intent upon cutting him off. He made good his retreat, fighting all but hand to hand, with a loss of three wounded. Lord William Beresford greatly distinguished himself, killing the Zulus with his sabre in single combat, and rescuing a wounded sergeant from under a heavy fire. I understand that Lord William Beresford will be recommended for the Victoria Cross. The Zulus were much elated by Buller's retreat. The whole force crosses the river to-morrow, intent upon penetrating to Ulundi. The 24th Regiment remains to garrison the laager. We shall probably fight our way in and out of Ulundi.

July 4.

At daybreak this morning the whole force was waiting for the order to advance again. Buller's Horse, to the front, crossed above and below the hillock, gained it, and found the country abandoned. The whole force passed the drift and through the bush clear of the Delanyo kraal. The formation consisted of a great square. The 80th formed the front; the 90th and 94th the left face; the 94th the rear; the 58th and 13th the right face. Inside, ready for action, were the Artillery, the Engineers, the Natives, &c. We had passed the Nondjueno kraal, and all was quiet as yet. The enemy was visible in one considerable straggling column moving parallel with us. Another was crowning and descending the eminence on the left rear, towards Nondjueno. Another was visible fitfully in various directions on our left. A fourth great mass was moving down on the right from Ulundi. It was impossible to tell how many lay in the dongas on and about the direct front. Buller was continually stirring them up, and a brisk fire was exchanged. The Zulus began to close on us on all sides. The guns were moved out on their flanks and into action. Buller's Horse resisted as long as possible, and then galloped back into square. In a short space of time the guns alone were in action; but, the Zulus coming on swiftly, the Infantry opened fire first, the closest on our right front. The artillery practice was beautiful, but it failed to daunt the Zulus, who rushed into the Nondjueno kraal, which had not been burnt, utilising the cover. Thence men with white shields streamed with great daring against the right and rear of the square, where were two companies of the 21st, and two nine-pounders. The Zulus dashed with great bravery into close quarters amidst the deadly hail of the Martini bullets and volleys of canister, and stubbornly assailed us on all four faces of our square, which stood like a rock. The whole affair was in a small compass, which made it seem more animated. The Zulus fired half Martini and half round and jagged bullets, which rent the air above our soldiers, who observed a stern purposeful silence. At the first shell fired, at 9.30, there rose a mighty cheer from the right flank and rear, the enemy giving way. A responding cheer came from the left; and then the front square opened to emit the Lancers and Buller's Horsemen, who burst like a torrent upon the broken enemy. The Lancers dashed towards the rear, caught a number of men in the long grass, and cut them down with their sabres and lances. Several officers of the Lancers killed four Zulus each. Two received assegai wounds. Captain Wyatt Edgell was killed, and two officers were slightly wounded. The British cavalry effectually vindicated its reputation. The enemy were driven widely distant. Their dead lay thick all round the square, most of them facing the 21st. I estimate that 400 Zulus lay dead. After a slight halt, the cavalry moved to the front and burnt Ulundi and the neighbouring military kraals. The whole force advanced close to Ulundi, and halted to eat. About two o'clock the force marched back to laager. The success of the day is unquestionable. Its bearing on the conclusion of peace is not clear. It is estimated that about 10,000 Zulus were engaged. Our loss was ten killed and about fifty wounded, exclusive of natives.

## THE KILLED.

Lord Chelmsford's telegram concluded with the lists of killed and wounded, the former of which we subjoin:—

Second Division: Captain Wyatt-Edgell; Farrier-Sergeant Taylor, 17th Lancers; Corporal Tompkinson; Private Coates, 58th Regiment; Private Kent, 94th Regiment; Trooper Silona, Shepstone's Horse. Flying Column: Corporal Carter, R.A.; Bugler J. Burnes; Private W. Dirdler, 13th Regiment; Private Floyd, 80th Regiment; Trooper Jones, K.N. (sic) Horse.

## ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE ZULU WAR.

We present several Illustrations—one of which, drawn by Mr. Melton Prior, our Special Artist, represents the funeral parade at the Itezezi Ridge Camp on June 2, with Lieutenant-General Lord Chelmsford and his staff officers walking behind the gun-carriage which served for the bier of the Prince Imperial, whose body had been found that morning. The Roman Catholic priest, the Rev. Father Bellow, follows the bier closely. The body is covered with the tricolour flag. Besides Lord Chelmsford and his staff, as mourners, walks a Frenchman, M. Deléage, correspondent of the *Paris Figaro*. General Newdigate, commanding the 2nd Division of the Army in South Africa, with the officers of his staff, is seen on horseback, in the background, saluting the funeral procession. We have been reminded of an accidental mistake in the first hasty account of the Prince Imperial's death. It is to be observed that Lieutenant Carey and Colonel Harrison, respectively the Deputy Assistant and the Assistant-Quartermaster General, belonged to the Headquarters Staff of the Commander-in-Chief—not to General Newdigate's Divisional Staff.

Our Correspondent on the Lower Tugela, writing on June 3, gives the following account of a ride into the enemy's country, and a visit to the battle-field of Gingihlovo:—"The main road from Fort Pearson to Fort Crealock is perfectly free from the enemy. Fort Crealock lies thirteen miles from the Lower Tugela, and overlooks the banks of the Amatikulu. A short ride from there takes you to the battle-field of Gingihlovo. This lies to the left of the main road going in the direction of Fort Chelmsford. One of Lonsdale's Horse volunteered to accompany me, but was refused permission, as strict orders had been given that nobody was to be allowed to be further than a mile from camp. Luckily, an officer of the 91st Highlanders was going for a ride in the afternoon, and we started on our expedition to the battle-field. Of course we kept our eyes open as we jogged along, especially as only the week before this same officer was stalked by two Zulus, who glided like panthers through the long grass, and came unpleasantly near before they were seen. Some men of the Native Contingent, who were luckily not far off, thoroughly scoured the bush, where they were again sighted, but managed to escape. Just as we came to the road which turns off from the main track we overtook two of the Native Horse, and they volunteered to accompany us.

"A sharp canter of ten minutes brought us to the Laager, which is still covered with debris. A great many Zulu shields are scattered about the field; any heap which gives the slightest covering is a sure find. The tombstones of Lieutenant Johnstone and some men of the 99th, and that of Colonel Northey, which lies close to them, were rapidly sketched. These were in a good state of preservation; the wooden fencing around Colonel Northey's tomb has a rustic aspect, and the gravestone looks solemn and impressive, standing alone in the centre of this dreary plain. No dead bodies were to be seen, but I was told that they were lying in the surrounding bush. Luckily, no Zulus made their appearance; they swarm in the hills opposite, but perhaps our numbers were not sufficient to tempt them from their lurking-place. At any rate, a sharp trot would soon have brought us out of their reach.

"On our return to Fort Crealock we heard the alarm sounded. My friend leaped off his horse and rushed into the fort. In less than five minutes all the four faces of the fort were lined with men, two deep. The Native Contingent seemed perfectly happy, thus protected, squatting in the centre of the fort. A perfect stillness reigned during fifteen minutes. It had a peculiar effect to see so many men, with not a whisper to be heard among them. The setting of the sun heightened the picture still more. When the tattoo was sounded, a sudden transformation took place. What had seemed statues, were now animated with life and motion. The natives, as they marched to their own huts, uttered unearthly sounds.

"A neighbouring hill, a mile and a quarter distant, on which a vidette is stationed, is connected with the fort by a telephone. It is the first time that instrument has been used in warfare. It is of the greatest service, as voices are easily recognised by the sound. The telegraph has been laid between Fort Pearson and Fort Crealock, and the posts for it have been fixed nearly up to Fort Chelmsford.

"The movement of the 1st Division will be a slow one; the first steps will be to cover the landing-point at Port Durnford, and to build a pontoon bridge across the Umhlatosi river. These will of necessity be slow operations, but it is well to take such steps that another disaster may practically be impossible. This 'haphazard' war is a slow and tedious one, disliked both by officers and men. The general desire is for a successful termination of it this year, as the outcome of our vast preparations.

"There are eight hundred men *hors de combat* from the 1st Division. This is a big number, out of a total force of less than six thousand. If the present rate of sickness continues there will be no field officers left at the disposal of the General. Brigadier Clark is now laid up with fever. Yellow jaundice has lately appeared among the troops. A great deal of the sickness may be ascribed to the effluvia which arises from the carcasses of oxen in different stages of decomposition. These lie on the road where the troopers have to escort the convoys, and at every hundred yards this horrible atmosphere has to be breathed. If detachments of mounted men could have been told off to drag the carcasses a reasonable distance from the road, this would have greatly lessened the evil.

"The rain which has been long expected has at last come down. The grass, lately burnt up, will now soon change its arid aspect. Already green shoots are appearing. The three-days' rain did not flood the rivers to any extent; at present they are easily fordable on horseback. The huts at Fort Pearson, for the reception of the sick, are being rapidly run up. Four are already completed; they are built of reeds, and will be whitewashed inside. These huts will be a great boon to the sick; they have the advantage of being more comfortable and healthy than canvas tents. While the Engineers were cutting reeds from a lonely swamp, Mr. Dickens, the proprietor, came up and said that he would send in a claim against the British Government for damage. He has already asked for compensation for loss of personal convenience. But he totally ignores that, if it were not for our troops, the Zulus would cross the river and burn his house, taking with them his cattle and all his moveable property. In pleasant contrast to such behaviour is the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. Cooley, in attending to the wants of the patients at Hirwin Hospital. They have devoted themselves entirely to the charitable work, and they deserve the thanks of every British soldier.

"Two months' provisions have now been accumulated at Fort Chelmsford, and a movement in advance will take place at the beginning of next week. The inaction has caused great complaints among the men, but the transport difficulty alone stops the onward march of the British soldier.

"The two Zulu emissaries, who made their appearance at Fort Chelmsford, did not come direct from Cetewayo, but only with his sanction. The chiefs had brought pressure upon the King to allow them to make overtures for peace. Shortly after, Usumquinto joined them, sent from the King himself.

He was instructed to tell the white men that the King was willing to accede to any terms, if the white men would only retire across the Tugela, and the agreement should be made on the banks of that river. John Dunn was sent by the Major-General with a message asking, if the King wanted peace, why was he gathering an impi to fight against General Wood? He was told that, in future, he must send his peace messengers to Lord Chelmsford, as the Major-General was there only to fight."

We have engraved one of this correspondent's sketches. It shows a section of the trestle-and-pontoon bridge recently constructed by the Royal Engineers over the Lower Tugela, being conveyed by a team of eight horses, with an escort of soldiers, to the place on the river-banks where it will be launched for an additional component part of the structure across the water. The Lower Tugela, as most of our readers are aware, is the frontier stream dividing the British territory of Natal from Cetewayo's Kingdom of Zululand. The other illustrations presented in this Number are mostly contributed by Mr. Melton Prior in his sojourn at the different stations and headquarters of the Army during this campaign. Such incidents as the arrival of news at a camp, or the study of topography in maps spread before the consulting party of officers, must often have come before his observation. The scene on the march to Ulundi, where the General and his staff draw rein and stop for a minute, while some the natives are questioned about the route to be pursued, forms an effective subject for our larger Engraving.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

M. Jules Simon was yesterday week elected, by five votes to four, President of the Committee of the Senate on the Ferry Educational Bill. Both Chambers met on Saturday. The Senate, by 153 votes to 116, adopted the bill relating to the return of the Legislature to Paris, together with the amendment voted by the Chamber conferring upon the presidents of the two Houses the right of requisitioning the assistance of an armed force without the necessity of a previous application to the Minister of War. The Chamber of Deputies, after voting a credit of 35,000*fr.* for the Munich Art-Exhibition, passed, by 363 votes to 166, the Bill of M. Jules Ferry remodelling the Supreme Council of Education. On Monday the Chamber adopted the Navy estimates. The House then began the discussion of the Government Bill authorising the prolongation of the existing treaties of commerce until Jan. 1, 1880. M. Keller moved as an amendment that the treaties should remain in force until March 1, 1880, and, after urgency had been declared for the Bill, the Chamber adjourned the debate. The Chamber agreed on Tuesday, without a regular division, to the bill empowering the Government to prolong commercial treaties till six months after the passing of the new general tariff, and the bill was at once sent up to the Senate, where urgency was voted. M. Keller proposed March 1, 1880, on the ground that a fixed date was preferable, and that otherwise the treaties might go on till the end of next year. M. Keller strongly condemned the policy of prolonging the treaties. M. Tirard, Minister of Commerce, in his reply, said that a country which showed every year a surplus of 100,000,000*fr.* of revenue was not in such a deplorable position as M. Keller had described, and spoke warmly in favour of free trade.

Speaking on Sunday last, on the occasion of the distribution of prizes to the successful scholars of the Association Polytechnique, M. Jules Ferry strongly defended the University of France from the various animadversions which had for so many years been directed against it, and stated that its admirable influence had been annihilated by the union of clericalism and despotism which prevailed in 1850.

Prince Jérôme Napoleon on the 17th received at his residence in Paris a deputation from the Bonapartists of several departments, to whom he stated that, as head of the Bonaparte family and chief of the dynasty, he would not fail to fulfil his duties, but he must be allowed to choose the day and hour. "As to myself," he said, "I shall lend myself to no intrigue which may tend to place this House in contradiction with its revolutionary origin." The Republic was the regular and legal Government of the country, and though they might not sympathise with it, yet it was entitled to their esteem. A meeting of Bonapartists held in Paris last Sunday adopted a resolution declaring that by the death of Prince Louis Napoleon Prince Jérôme Napoleon becomes the head of the Bonaparte family.

## ITALY.

The chamber of deputies on the 17th again adopted the bill for the abolition of the grist tax, providing that the tax shall cease altogether in 1884. Signor Sella condemned the resolution as a "leap in the dark." Signor Depretis voted with Signor Cairoli. Signor Cairoli, in presenting the new Italian Cabinet to the Chamber, said that the country needed a long period of peace and industry; that the Ministry would devote themselves exclusively to questions of internal interest, in conformity with which their foreign policy would be framed. On Saturday the Chamber of Deputies unanimously adopted the chief clause of the bill relating to cereals of an inferior description, and then agreed by 138 votes against 67 to the gradual reduction of the tax upon superior cereals. The bill concerning the duty on alcohol was also passed. There was a long discussion on Monday in the Chamber on the estimates of the Minister for Foreign Affairs. In the course of the debate, Signor Depretis said that the Italian Government always acted in a spirit of friendship and sympathy towards Greece, but could not at the present time make a statement on the Greek question, because all foreign Governments had left it in the hands of their representatives, and were bound to secrecy, as upon some points they were not yet unanimous. Signor Cairoli said that in the difference between Greece and Turkey the Government would observe the article of the Treaty of Berlin relating to the Greek question. With regard to the Egyptian question, the Government must be reserved in the matter, but the official documents would prove that the Ministers had protected Italian interests against the preponderance of other Governments in Egypt. An exchange of views was proceeding between Italy and the other Powers, and no steps would be taken for the regulation of the Egyptian finances except by the common action of the Powers. Ultimately the Chamber voted the Foreign Affairs Estimates; and several other bills, including one approving the convention for the purchase of the Roman railways, were adopted.

## GERMANY.

The Emperor William arrived at Gastein on Tuesday evening, and met with a hearty reception from the visitors at the baths. His Majesty appeared to be in excellent health.

Prince William of Prussia, the son of the German Crown Prince, will start upon a tour in the East in the long university vacation.

A telegram from Berlin states that the Emperor William has substantially approved the sentence of the second court-martial in the case of the loss of the Grosser Kurfürst. It is reported that the principal persons accused are sentenced to a long term of imprisonment in a fortress.



The election to the German Reichstag for Breslau of Herr Hasenclever, a Social Democratic agitator, is being much discussed by the German press. At the first poll, a fortnight ago, 5682 electors of the industrial quarter of Breslau voted for the Liberal candidate, Dr. Leonhard, a Berlin Bureaucrat; 5415 for the Socialist, Hasenclever; and 2933 for Dr. Hagen, the Clerico-Conservative champion. No absolute majority, however, being thus obtained, a second ballot was necessary between the first two, and the Social Democrat was returned with nearly 1200 votes more than his opponent.

## AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Emperor of Austria left Vienna on Sunday night for Ischl for ten days' chamois shooting. In the course of the day a Cabinet Council was held, in which the Hungarian Minister-President and the Minister of Finance took part. The departure of his Majesty and of Dr. Stremayer, Count Taaffe, and Baron Pretis, the three leading men of the Austrian Cabinet, is taken as an indication that the question of the reconstitution of the Ministry has been deferred.

Baron I. de Horst, Minister for the Defence of the Country, has been elected to represent the district of Bukowina in the Reichsrath.

## RUSSIA.

General Gourko, the temporary Governor of St. Petersburg, has issued an order rendering the proprietors and tenants of houses in which secret printing presses are discovered answerable for the illegality, and stating that their premises will be closed by the authorities.

Lieutenant Landsberg, formerly an officer in the Guards, has been tried at St. Petersburg and condemned to fifteen years' hard labour for the murder of an old gentleman named Vlaseff, who had been his benefactor, and of a woman servant of the latter.

The St. Petersburg *Vedomosti*, referring to the Russian official disclaimers of an intention to advance on Merv, says that General Lazareff, though not ordered to attack Merv, may, by the necessities of the campaign, be compelled to take it. Were Merv to remain untouched the Turkomans would hardly fulfil whatever obligations they might be forced to accept.

A destructive fire occurred at Nijni Novgorod last Saturday. Seventeen persons were killed by an explosion of combustible materials in one of the shops burned, and the charred remains of four other persons were found in the ruins.

## TURKEY.

Kheredine Pasha on the 17th had an interview of two hours' duration with the Sultan, in the course of which he again tendered his resignation, which the Sultan refused to accept. News was received at Vienna on Monday from Constantinople that the Ministerial crisis was over, the Sultan having accepted the programme of Kheredine Pasha. A Constantinople telegram dated Monday evening, however, says that the Grand Vizier had an audience of the Sultan of three hours' duration on Monday to discuss the difficulties which have given rise to the present crisis; but, notwithstanding the protracted character of the interview, no arrangement was arrived at on the points at issue. On the contrary, fresh differences of opinion arose between his Majesty and Kheredine Pasha.

The Imperial firman formally appointing Tewfik Pasha Khedive of Egypt has been drawn up and submitted to the Sultan. According to a Constantinople telegram, it confirms all the privileges granted to Ismail Pasha, with the exception of the right to conclude treaties. The firman will shortly be communicated, though not in an official manner, to the British and French Ambassadors.

A claim for £2,000,000 (Egyptian) has been presented by the Porte to the Egyptian Government for alleged arrears of the Egyptian tribute; against this the Egyptian Government claims a set-off for arms and ammunition supplied during the late war. An endeavour to arrange the matter is being made by the Consuls-General of the Powers.

## ROUMANIA.

A new Ministry has been formed, composed as follows:—M. Bratiano, President of the Council and Minister of Public Works; M. Boerescu, Minister for Foreign Affairs; General Lecca, Minister for War; M. Stourdza, Minister for Finance; M. Cogalniceanu, Minister for the Interior; M. Stolovan, Minister for Justice; M. Kretulesco, Minister for Public Worship. The new Ministry has proposed to the Chamber an adjournment for one month to enable them to prepare the measures which they have to submit to the House.

## EGYPT.

The new Khedive arrived on the 17th at Cairo from Alexandria, and received a hearty welcome from the European and Arab population. The town was decorated, and salutes were exchanged between the fort and the English war-vessel in the harbour. At night the ships in the harbour, the public buildings, and the private houses were illuminated. Next day the illuminations and fireworks were repeated; and on Saturday there were a Venetian fête and fireworks in the harbour.

## AMERICA.

Mr. Sherman, the Secretary of the Treasury, in a speech delivered at Boston on Tuesday, advocated a sound currency and declared that an untarnished credit was indispensable to the vast commerce and trade of the country. He urged the cultivation of a broad national feeling, and the protection of the rights of all classes, which he regretted to say were not maintained in all parts of the country.

During the recent tornado in the State of Massachusetts thirty-five persons lost their lives.

Two companies of United States troops are reported to have had an engagement on the 17th inst. with 300 Sioux Indians at the mouth of Beaver Creek, in which the troops lost four killed. The main column coming up, however, to their assistance, the Indians fled to Sitting Bull's camp.

## CANADA.

The Quebec Budget was brought forward on Tuesday by the treasurer in the Legislative Assembly. It shows a deficit of 43,000 dols. for last year, and an estimated surplus of 370,000 dols. for the ensuing financial year.

The appointment of the Hon. Thomas Heath Haviland as Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island was gazetted at Ottawa on Saturday last.

The strict enforcement of the law prohibiting the throwing overboard of dead fish has been directed by the Dominion Government. The American fishermen consider this regulation as injurious to their interests.

Eight persons have been drowned by the capsizing of a yacht at Pointe aux Trembles, near Quebec.

## INDIA.

The beautiful statue of the Prince of Wales, presented to the citizens of Bombay by Sir Albert Sassoon, was on June 26 unveiled by his Excellency Sir Richard Temple, in presence of a great concourse of Europeans and natives, drawn together in spite of heavy rain to do honour to the occasion.

Major Cavagnari and the other members of the English mission to Cabul have been cordially received on Afghan territory, and the Ameer has sent a detachment of troops to escort them to the capital.

## AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

A bill has been introduced into New South Wales to prevent the influx into the colony of certain foreign criminals, particularly convict refugees from New Caledonia.

Sir William Fitzherbert has resigned the Speakership of the New Zealand House of Representatives, and has accepted that of the Legislative Council.

Intelligence received at New York from Hayti states that during the late riots at Port-au-Prince 130 persons were killed and wounded, and 147 houses burned down. Order has been restored.

The *Golos* announces that a few days ago the well-known Warsaw banker and president of the administrative council of the Russian South-Western Railway, Mr. J. G. Bloch, bought the little town of Leutshny for 900,000 roubles (£144,000).

Things are quiet in Burmah. It is believed that the Shan rebellion near Bhamo is suppressed. Rangoon papers state that the British Residency at Mandalay is about to be removed to a more secure site than it at present occupies, and that the Resident's guard is to be increased to 500 men.

A telegram was received on Monday by the Church Missionary Society announcing the safe arrival at Uganda, on the northern shore of the Lake Victoria Nyanza, of the missionaries lately sent out by the society to spread the Gospel in the dominions of Mtesa, the most powerful king in Equatorial Africa. Of the four clergymen who originally started on this distant enterprise one was compelled by ill-health to return, but the rest pushed on, and, having reached their destination, have been received by Mtesa with a most hearty welcome.

## THE WIMBLEDON MEETING.

The Wimbledon Meeting of 1879 will henceforth be remembered by meteorologists as the wettest of the wet gatherings of the National Rifle Association, while volunteer crack shots will mention 1879 as "Taylor's year." Corporal Taylor, of the 47th Lancashire, having on Tuesday earned the enviable distinction of winning the Queen's Prize with the excellent score of 83 at the last three ranges. High scoring has prevailed throughout in all competitions. In the first stage of the Queen's the silver medal and badge of the Association, with £60 in money, were carried off by Quartermaster Macdonald, of the 10th Forfar, who, having marked 33 at 200 yards and 30 at 500 yards, put on another 33 at 600 yards, making the unprecedented aggregate of 96, one point more than was counted by Private Lowe, of the 22nd Middlesex, who was at the head of the "Sixty" last year. The rainy weather and saturated nature of the ground rendered the shooting in the final stage on Tuesday far from agreeable. This last stage was shot with the Government Martini-Henry rifle, at 800, 900, and 1000 yards, seven shots at each range, the competition being restricted to the sixty making the best scores in the first stage, the prize being £250 in money, the gift of her Majesty the Queen, the winner taking also the gold medal and the gold badge of the National Rifle Association. At the 800 yards' range, Quartermaster-Sergeant Taylor, of the 10th Gloucester, and Corporal Roberts, of the Hon. Artillery Company, made 30 each, Private Kydd, of the 5th Forfar, coming next with 28. Corporal Taylor, of the 47th Lancashire, made 29. Of the three Scotch favourites, Private Rae, of the 1st Stirling, the winner of the Queen's Prize of last year, made 27; Private M'Vittie, of the 7th Dumfries, made 19; and Lieutenant M'Kerrell, of the London Scottish, made the same score. At the 900 yards' range, Corporal Taylor, of the 47th Lancashire, at once came to the front with 27, making his aggregate score at the two ranges 55. At the 1000 yards' range Corporal Taylor made another 28, winning the Queen's Prize with a total score of 83, five points more than it was won by last year, and nine points higher than made by any of the other competitors, Private Kydd, of the 5th Forfar, taking second place with a score of 74. Directly the last shot was fired three cheers were given for the winner, who was seized and hoisted on to the shoulders of some of his brother Volunteers, and congratulated in the usual hospitable manner by the President, and in the camp of the Victorias. Corporal Taylor, in responding, said he was glad that the Queen's Prize had been won this year by England and for the second time by Lancashire.

The Battalion Sweepstakes connected with the Queen's was decided by the aggregate scores of the six highest scorers of the battalion in the first stage in order of merit. The following are the winners:—

| Corps.            | Score. | Prize.  | Corps.           | Score. | Prize.  |
|-------------------|--------|---------|------------------|--------|---------|
| 3rd Lanark        | 528    | £7 13 0 | 1st London       | 523    | £3 16 6 |
| 1st Queen's Edin. | 527    | 5 14 9  | 1st A. B. Sussex | 522    | 1 13 3  |

The shooting for the Prince of Wales's Prize was brought to a close early on Saturday last at the 500 yards and 600 yards ranges. General satisfaction was expressed when it became known that the £100 and badge had been carried off by one of the Canadian Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Gibson, 13th Canada, with the splendid aggregate of 94 out of a possible 105, none of his competitors being within three marks of him. The Duke of Cambridge and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, M.P., during their visit to the camp the same day, were received by Colonel Gzowski in the prettily laid out quarters of the Canadian Volunteers; and the Colonial Secretary gracefully complimented the Canadians on their success. The match which attracted most attention on Saturday was that between the Lords and Commons for the "Vizianagram Cup," a challenge cup presented by the late Maharajah of Vizianagram. The conditions of the match are that it is to be shot for at 200 and 500 yards, with "any rifles," by members of both Houses of Parliament. Last year the Lords carried off the trophy with a score of 443 points as against 435 made by the Commons. This year again they have been successful, scoring 351 against 343 made by the Commons:—

| LORDS.          |          |          |            |  |
|-----------------|----------|----------|------------|--|
|                 | 200 yds. | 500 yds. | Aggregate. |  |
| Lord Cloncurry  | 48       | 44       | 92         |  |
| Earl Spencer    | 47       | 43       | 90         |  |
| Earl Waldegrave | 43       | 44       | 87         |  |
| Earl Ferrers    | 44       | 38       | 82         |  |
| Total           | 182      | 169      | 351        |  |

| COMMONS.         |          |          |            |  |
|------------------|----------|----------|------------|--|
|                  | 200 yds. | 500 yds. | Aggregate. |  |
| Hon. R. Plunkett | 48       | 45       | 93         |  |
| Mr. A. P. Vivian | 40       | 47       | 87         |  |
| Mr. F. Monckton  | 38       | 46       | 84         |  |
| Mr. W. J. Ingram | 37       | 42       | 79         |  |
| Total            | 163      | 170      | 343        |  |

The next match in point of interest was that for the "National Challenge Trophy," which, as originally established, was to be competed for annually by the English, Scotch, and Irish Twenties. In consequence, however, of a dispute which arose in 1877 as to the country in which the annual contest was to be held, Scotland had seceded from the match during the last three years. England, it will be seen, won last Saturday:—

| NATIONAL CHALLENGE TROPHY. |          |          |          |            |
|----------------------------|----------|----------|----------|------------|
|                            | 200 yds. | 500 yds. | 600 yds. | Aggregate. |
| England                    | 568      | 621      | 537      | 1746       |
| Ireland                    | 590      | 583      | 511      | 1684       |

The "China" Challenge Cup presented by the Volunteers in China for annual competition at Wimbledon by the Home Volunteers is shot for by the County Tens, being the best shots selected from among the efficient Volunteers of each county. The competition is shot with the Snider rifle at 500 yards, the number of shots being seven. The cup was won on Saturday by Cheshire with the unprecedentedly high score of 30·8 points per man, not a single shot of the whole squad being outside of the "inner." Devon, winning last year with a score of 26·4 per man, made 29·0 per man on Saturday, Lancashire being third with 28·8, and Surrey fourth with 28·4 per man. The following were the scores made in the Belgian Volley Cup:—

| BELGIAN CUP.           |         |                      |         |
|------------------------|---------|----------------------|---------|
|                        | Points. |                      | Points. |
| Cup and £30, 1st Notts | 158     | £15, 3rd Lanark      | 153     |
| £20, 1st Berks         | 154     | £10, 1st A. B. Derby | 159     |

Summarising the remaining principal results, we may add that Private Gentles, 1st Stirling, won the principal prize in the St. George's contest—the vase, dragon cup, gold jewel, and £30—with 33 points. The silver jewel and £25 went to Corporal Millington, 12th Stafford, for a like score. The Martini Cup was won by Sergeant Hooton, 5th Lancashire. In the contest between the Canadians and the Liverpool team, Canada won by 25 points. The Alexandra Prize was decided in favour of Captain Lang, of the Bristol Engineers, who scored 65 points.

In the Albert aggregate, on Monday, Mr. William Rigby came off an easy winner with 100 points out of a possible 105, and thus fully maintained the high position he has taken, of being a competitor among the best shots of Great Britain and America. For the second and third prizes, Colonel Fenton and Mr. Farrow were bracketed equal with 98 points each; the fourth was won by Mr. Milner, another distinguished member of the Irish Rifle Association; the fifth by Mr. Humphry, of Cambridge University; the sixth by Lieutenant Fenton, the seventh by Mr. Frank Hyde, the eighth by Lieutenant Backhouse, the ninth by Mr. Wyatt, of Ellesmere, and the tenth by Corporal Gillham, 39th Middlesex. The principal prize in the Curtis and Harvey series was won by Lieutenant Fenton, 7th Foot; the first of the Henry prizes by Corporal Bates, 1st Warwick; the Secretary of State for War's prize by Major Scriven, and the Robin Hood prize by Sergeant McGibbon, 105th Lanark. Among the prize winners in the latter competition were the members of the Canadian team, and the Dominion was well represented also in the Albert series by Lieutenant Cruit and Lieutenant-Colonel Gibson. Eton won the Public Schools Veterans' Trophy on Tuesday, the scores standing thus:—

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS VETERANS.—1. Eton.

|                            | Points. |                    | Points. |
|----------------------------|---------|--------------------|---------|
| Mr. Edge                   | 38      | Sir J. Willoughby  | 31      |
| Lieutenant-Colonel Walrond | 37      | Lieutenant Mellish | 31      |
| Earl Waldegrave            | 36      | Aggregate          | 173     |

## Next in Order of Merit.

|             | Points. |              | Points. |
|-------------|---------|--------------|---------|
| Winchester  | 168     | Clifton      | 131     |
| Rugby       | 167     | Dulwich      | 123     |
| Marlborough | 159     | Charterhouse | 111     |
| Cheltenham  | 157     | Glenalmond   | 105     |
| Harrow      | 151     | Whitgift     | 105     |

The Snider Wimbledon Cup, shot for at 600 yards, ten shots being allowed, was won on Tuesday by Private Goulding, of the Bristol R.V., with a score of 41. Subjoined are a few other results:—

## Winner of Canada Trophy and £50.

|                                     | Points. |
|-------------------------------------|---------|
| Captain Lang, Bristol Engineers     | 299     |
| Winner of £30.                      |         |
| Sergeant Woolley, 6th Cheshire      | 297     |
| Winners of £20 each.                |         |
| Lieutenant Akeridge, 6th Cumberland | 295     |
| Sergeant Palmer, 1st Warwick        | 291     |

On Wednesday the Army team of twelve won the match against the Volunteers on a tie. The shooting of Corporal Falconer, of the Scots Guards, at the longest range virtually won the match for the Regulars. Cambridge took the Chancellor's Plate in the University teams. Mr. Farrow, from Creedmoor, America, won the Albert Prize, value £100; and Lieutenant Fenton, of the 7th Regiment, secured the Wimbledon Cup, of the same value. The English Twenty have agreed to the proposal of the Scotch and Irish Twenties to hold the match for the International Trophy next year in Dublin.

On Thursday the Public Schools Team competed for the Ashburton Shield and Spencer Cup, the schools represented being—Winchester, Eton, Rugby, Harrow, Charterhouse, Dulwich, Cheltenham, Rossall, Marlborough, Derby, Glenalmond, Clifton, and Whitgift, eight members of each school taking part in the competition. Harrow won with 414 marks; Charterhouse was second with 392 points; Winchester third, with 385; Marlborough fourth, with 381; Eton fifth, with 380. The Oxford and Cambridge match resulted in another victory for Cambridge, with 555 against 555 made by Oxford. The competition for the Kolapore Cup ended in victory for the home team, making the fourth consecutive victory for England. The scores were: Home team, 653 points; Canadians, 630. The competition also took place for the Elcho Shield, between the eights of England, Ireland, and Scotland, the ranges being 800, 900, and 1000 yards, and the weapon any rifle. In the first range, Scotland was 521, Ireland 509, and England 503. At the 900 yards' range both England and Ireland at once began to draw up to the Scottish total, and at the tenth round England was level with Scotland at 825 points, Ireland having got ahead of both to 850 points. At the end of this range Ireland's total at the two ranges was 1018; Scotland, 1003; and England, 999.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught will distribute the prizes to-day (Saturday).

At the monthly general meeting of the Zoological Society it was reported that amongst the additions to the society's menagerie during June were a spotted-billed toucanet and two Tuatera lizards, obtained by purchase.

A silver cradle has been recently presented to the Mayor of Norwich. The "cradle" is a costly piece of plate—a massive épergne of artistic design and finished workmanship. Resting upon a base of polished ebony are three modelled figures, in frosted silver, emblematical of Faith, Hope, and Charity, extending aloft a basket, fitted with a glass bowl, and richly chased with a representation of primroses and other spring flowers. Underneath the bowl, which forms to it a kind of canopy, is a cradle, nestling among roses and flowers and foliage. On each of three sides there is a handsome silver shield—one bearing the arms of the city, another to display the Mayor's Arms, and a third containing the following inscription:—"Presented by the Sheriff (Donald Steward, Esq.), the Deputy-Mayor (J. D. Smith, Esq.), the Magistrates, Aldermen, Councillors, and Officers of the Corporation of the City of Norwich, to Harry Bullard, Esq., in commemoration of the birth of his daughter, Hilda May, on May 13, 1879, the year of his Mayoralty." The plate was manufactured by Elkington and Co., and supplied through Mr. Alderman Newman, silversmith, St. Giles-street, Norwich.





THE ZULU WAR: ON THE ROAD TO ULUNDI.



## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Opposition, limited in extent, but intense in its bitterness, has been raised, seemingly by persons who hate the very name of Bonaparte, to the proposed memorial to Prince Louis Napoleon in Westminster Abbey. Those who are favourable to the rendering of such a tribute to the dead Prince are accused of being either flunkeys or enemies of the French Republic. Controversy is a thing which I always carefully strive to avoid in the "Echoes;" but as it happens that the propriety of erecting a monument to Prince Louis Napoleon in the Abbey was first publicly mooted in this Journal and in this column (Sat., June 28), I venture to say a few last words on the subject. It is painful to see a journal habitually so generous, so tolerant, so high-minded as the *Daily News* opening its columns to a flood of savage and spiteful letters full of rancorous abuse of the Bonaparte family. One gentleman indignantly writes—

How would the House of Brunswick and the friends of civil and religious liberty have felt if Louis XIV. had put up a statue of the old or young Pretender in Notre Dame?—and that was a century and a half ago.

What was a century and a half ago? Notre Dame? As a matter of fact, both the Old and the Young Pretender were alive at the period of the death of Louis XIV., and Charles Edward survived until the twenty-eighth year of the reign of George the Third. His younger brother, the Cardinal of York, died at Rome in 1817. Please to bear these dates in mind. In the grandest Basilica in the Christian world—in the Cathedral of St. Peter at Rome—there is a famous monument from the chisel of Canova. Angels are weeping at the portal of a tomb. It is that of Charles Edward Stuart. Beneath, in the crypt, moulder the ashes of the three last Princes of the Royal House of Stuart; and the sepulchral inscription enumerates them as "James the Third, Charles the Third, and Henry the Ninth, Kings of Great Britain, France, and Ireland." At the period when these monuments were erected a friendly *rapprochement* had, almost for the first time since the Reformation, taken place between the British Government and the Vatican. We had used our good offices after the Restoration to get back from the Louvre the pictures and statues which Napoleon had stolen from the Pope. Lord Exmouth, after bombarding Algiers, had obtained the liberation of a large number of Papal subjects who were languishing in chains and slavery. The venerable Cardinal of York had died a pensioner of the Prince Regent. Did the head of the House of Brunswick protest, did the "friends of civil and religious liberty in England" protest against the action of the Holy See in suffering an inscription within the walls of St. Peter's of the phantom titles of the three pretenders to the throne of Great Britain?

Mem.: The assumption that the French Republicans are in a terrible rage because Dean Stanley has condescended to give a house-room to a memorial of the Prince in the Royal Chapel of Henry VII., which structurally is not in the Abbey at all, is effectually disposed of in Tuesday's *Times*. Writes the well-informed correspondent of that journal—

It should also be stated that the proposed statue in Westminster Abbey does not excite a particle of irritation here. The only moral drawn from all these tributes to the Prince Imperial by the few French Republicans who comment on them is that the English feel themselves a little to blame for the Prince's sad fate, and take this way of evincing their compunction.

I have been reading a very able lecture called "A Bird's-eye View of the Scientific Claims of Vivisection," delivered before the Dialectical Society by Dr. A. P. Childs, F.R.C.S. To my mind, he has treated this terribly vexed question in a very lucid and temperate manner. I can offer no decided opinion on vivisection, for I do not possess any special knowledge on the subject; and it is both unwise and unjust to argue on a scientific subject from a purely sentimental point of view. Dr. Child's lecture put me in mind of a very curious letter from Dr. Edward Jenner to Sir Charles Morgan, which will be found in "Lady Morgan's Memoirs, Diary, and Correspondence," edited by Mr. Hepworth Dixon. "The illustrious benefactor of humanity writes (March 14, 1813):—

My pursuit has lately been, when uninterrupted by vaccination, the morbid changes in the structure of the livers of brutes, which led me to some conclusions respecting the same changes in the human.

"There are plants which, somehow or another, are capable of throwing the state of the liver into that sort of confusion which calls hydatids into existence. These do not continue long in their native state, but produce a number of tubercles, cartilaginous, bony masses, &c. In other cases the disease originates in the biliary ducts, which become astonishingly enlarged and thickened in every part of the liver, and finally destroys it in various ways. This is the outline of my research. The hydatids I can call into existence in the rabbit in about a fortnight."

Now, I will put it to the casuists (there must be some students of Escobar and Sanchez and Jeremy Taylor's "Ductor Dubitantium" left) whether, *in foro conscientie*, the illustrious Dr. Jenner was justified in artificially producing liver complaint of the most painful kind in the body of a harmless and normally healthy rabbit?

Mem.: The discoverer of vaccination was assuredly a most humane and merciful man, and a warm friend of the brute creation. Indeed, in another part of the letter just cited he remarks that "it is hard that the poor animal that is content with what the meadows afford for his daily bill of fare, and whose cellar is the pond or the brook, should perish from the same diseases as the drunkard. Yet so it is." In American parlance, one might opine that the practical result of the Doctor's gentle sympathy with the lower animals was "rather rough" on the tee-total rabbit.

There seems, anyhow, to be a surprising amount of perfectly gratuitous cruelty in existence. I read in the *New York Tribune*:—

The recent delight of Bonanza City, Nevada, was a prize tournament on a washboard between a scorpion and a tarantula spider. This would appear to indicate the lowest water-mark of civilisation.

Not so; I have seen civilisation sink to much lower water-mark, in the way of cruelty to animals, in England.

What do you think, *Mesdames*, or rather *Mesdemoiselles*, of an "Old Maids' Association"? There is such an awful organisation, I read, at Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A. The Association, however, does not appear to be in a very flourishing condition. Although it has enacted laws of frightful severity against the marriage of any member, under which statutes the offender is liable to be branded on the sole of the left foot with the mystic initials "U.D.I."—standing, probably, either for "U've Done It" or for "Unfaithful Daughter of Iniquity"—the celibate ordinances are continually broken. Even the President of the Association has been impeached and censured for "a conspiracy to get married," and there are many other signs and symptoms that the Anti-Matrimonial League is collapsing.

There is a sumptuously illustrated weekly periodical, called *L'Art*, which is published concurrently in Paris and London, and the stately text of which is adorned by a profusion of etchings, wood engravings, and facsimiles of crayon drawings. One of the most meritorious features in *L'Art* is that it directs attention, and that conspicuously, to the works of the English

school, as well as to those of Continental artists. Looking through the second volume for 1879 I came across a sparkling drawing by M. Du Maurier, entitled "Madame est Servie." The scene represented is that of a party of ladies and gentlemen, duly marshalled in accordance with the laws of precedence, going down stairs to dinner. External evidence shows that the dinner party is a very grand one, and that the ladies and gentlemen are personages moving in the very highest society. The contemplation of these patrician couples fills me, not for the first time, with perplexity. Will any Past Mistress of the Art of Etiquette be kind enough to tell me whether a gentleman taking down a lady to dinner should offer her his right or his left arm? A lady to whom I propounded the question the other day made answer that it depended on the structure of the house; but that in any case the lady must be next the wall, so that her male escort should act as a kind of buffer to protect her dress from contact with the banisters. Is this so? But in M. Du Maurier's drawing the couples are so arranged that in some cases the ladies are next the wall and in others they are next the banisters. Is this an artistic license, or an error? Experts, please say. G. A. S.

## FINE ARTS.

The determination of the Government to abolish the Indian Museum, South Kensington, has been received with astonishment and regret by many. It is proposed to remove forthwith portions of the Indian collections to the British Museum, where they must, at least for the present, be consigned to darkness and oblivion in the cellars, in company with other Indian archaeological curiosities already there. And it can hardly be hoped that even when the natural history collection shall have been removed from Bloomsbury to the new building at South Kensington, the objects selected for preservation from the Indian Museum can be adequately shown, so many other claims on the forthcoming vacant space being already in abeyance. It is even reported that the jade collection, which cost £5000, is to be hurriedly sold at a time when it will probably not realise anything near what it would fetch in a more favourable season. The reasons alleged for the abolition of the Museum are that it is not popular, and that a saving to the Indian Exchequer of £9000 per annum would be effected. That the Museum does not prove attractive is true, but it is equally certain that it might (as it should) be made so by judicious weeding, and enrichment of its artistic and archaeological divisions. The annual cost is but trifling, although it may be distasteful to the people of India to support an Indian Museum in London, and they might be willing to pay a much larger sum for such museum in Calcutta. But surely this is a matter of national, as well as Imperial, concernment. Mr. W. H. Gregory in a letter to the *Times* very pertinently asks whether anyone can conceive if France or Germany, or, indeed, any one of the European Great Powers, were masters of India, that their Governments would treat the records of the past after our fashion? "Everyone who gives the subject a thought will feel that at the present period, when Oriental literature and research occupy so large a space of modern study, it will be a scandal and a reproach to England utterly to ignore the records of that vast Empire of India which is so identified with our fame. We have made her Majesty Empress of Hindostan, a country fraught with memorials of a remote, continuous, and high civilisation which adds dignity to the title. The Secretary of State in Council, however, virtually pronounces that the study of these memorials and of all that pertains to the works of man in India is unworthy of consideration." In short, the present seems to be a fitting opportunity for establishing an institution which shall not only serve as a museum of the art and archaeology of India, but where also its art, archaeology, monuments, history, and literature may be studied. Mr. Gregory suggests as an alternative proposal that a portion of the space now occupied by the Indian Museum should remain assigned to the archaeological and art-objects contained in it (the natural history specimens being transferred to the new neighbouring museum), and that to these objects should be added those now stowed away in the British Museum, and also the fine collection of photographs illustrating the monuments of India, in the Indian Library at Downing-street, and which are rarely resorted to owing to difficulty of access and want of proper room to study and to copy. To these should be added the coins of India, of which the British Museum authorities might select such specimens as they require, giving electrotypes of those retained. To the authorities of the South Kensington Museum might be intrusted the custody of the new museum, which would only involve the expense of a few attendants and a director. The addition of an honorary consultative body, whether entitled committee or trustees, would strengthen the hands of the director, develop the institution, cause it to become the resort of those who interest themselves in the literature and antiquities of this great portion of the Eastern world, and in time diminish the strange and disgracefully apathetic indifference of the general public to the artistic, ethnical, linguistic, and antiquarian interest of this our greatest and most splendid dependency.

The South Kensington Museum has lately bought one of the most important and varied collections it has had the opportunity of acquiring for many years, and most of the objects are now exhibited in the sections to which they severally belong. Among the multifarious objects included are samples of Spanish ecclesiastical metal-work of the most splendid kinds, lace made for Philip IV. of Spain, a large collection of embroidered vestments, including the rich silk-embroidered banner actually borne on the occasion of the last Auto-da-Fé; a garniture of Sèvres porcelain, very fine lac Japan, and other articles exquisitely mounted in ormolu; decorative furniture, and, perhaps most important of all, several works of mediæval and renaissance sculpture.

Mr. Algernon Graves, a son of the well-known print-publisher of Pall-mall, has been at considerable pains to compile a numerical list of all the pictures exhibited at the Old British Institution. The painters' names are arranged in schools, the number of works exhibited under each name, and the number of those painted by two or three artists in conjunction. The usefulness of such a list in many cases is obvious.

Manchester is about to follow the example of its great rival Liverpool in having an "Arts Club" of its own. The object set forth is "to facilitate the intercourse of members of the various professions, artistic, dramatic, literary, and musical."

M. Vereschagin's immense picture, "The Prince of Wales at Jeypore," has been shown to the Queen at Windsor Castle, and is now returned to the interesting and extensive exhibition of the able artist's works at the French Court, South Kensington.

An exhibition of the works of William Hunt and Samuel Prout will be held in the Fine-Art Society's galleries, New Bond-street, in November and the following months. Collectors possessing fine examples of those painters are invited to contribute. The examples will be selected by Mr. Ruskin or a committee named by him. The number is limited to one hundred by each artist, including those contributed by Mr.

Ruskin, who will supply notes on the painters and their works. Mr. Huish, the secretary of this society, has translated a new catalogue of Meryon's etchings by M. Philip Burty, which is about to be published by the society. The new catalogue will incorporate several new facts brought to light since M. Burty's first treatise on Meryon's etchings appeared in the *Gazette des Beaux Arts*.

The exhibition of the Society of British Artists, Suffolk-street, is now open in the evening from seven till ten o'clock, as well as in the daytime.

The preservation of Burnham Beeches from threatened destruction, and the assumption of the ownership by the Corporation of London, is a very appreciable boon to artists and the lovers of our noble and beautiful sylvan scenery. In many landscapes, in many genre pictures—notably, in illustrations of Shakespeare, which has been exhibited at the Royal Academy, these giants have figured conspicuously. It would seem, however, that greater care will be required in future to protect them from the damage by thoughtlessness and neglect which they have suffered according to Mr. Vernon Heath, who, having photographed them repeatedly, should speak advisedly. Another correspondent to a contemporary, signing himself "A Landscape Painter," calls attention to an insidious cause of destruction from the surrounding inhabitants. The poorer classes are not content with carrying away the fallen wood for fuel; but "any constant observer may see parties of boys climbing the trunks and breaking off large masses of the shell, which, being very old, yields readily to their blows; or women with tough sticks beating at the old branches until some portions give way, which are broken up and carried home at leisure." We all know how rapidly injuries to and detachment of the bark of a tree at its maturity will accelerate its decay. There are certain classes of boring insects which sometimes settle in the bark of trees and will quickly reduce the healthiest colossus to a skeleton. Several cases of this kind are to be seen in the Forest of Fontainebleau.

Mr. R. C. Woodville is engaged upon a large equestrian portrait-picture of the late Prince Imperial at his first reconnaissance in Zululand. The Prince is shown at the head of his party, half turning in the saddle, with raised field-glass in the act of scanning the surrounding country. In the middle-distance is seen the escort, composed, in this instance, of men of the 17th Lancers.

Messrs. Downey, the eminent photographers, of 61, Ebury-street, Eaton-square, have issued a picture of her Majesty the Queen seated in the centre of a group consisting of the husband and children of the late Princess Alice. The Queen occupies the place of the lamented Princess, and the picture has a pathetic interest which is very touching. The same artists have also produced capital photographs of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Mrs. Langtry as Marguerite, and several theatrical celebrities, including Sarah Bernhardt and Mdle. Samary, the former seated under the shade of a Japanese umbrella, and the latter laughing at the spectator. Madame Nilsson and Mdle. Thalberg are also very good. All these pictures are first-rate examples of photographic art.

Mr. Charles Landseer, R.A., died on Tuesday evening at his residence in St. John's-wood, in his eighty-first year. He was the elder brother of Sir Edwin Landseer, and was, like their father, an artist from his earliest days. For more than half a century his works have been hung on the walls of the Royal Academy, his first picture having been shown there in 1828, and the venerable painter was still able to contribute to the present year's exhibition. He was elected an Associate in 1837, and eight years afterwards he became an Academician. When the Keepership of the Academy became vacant by the resignation of Mr. Jones in 1851, Mr. Charles Landseer obtained the appointment, which he continued to hold till his failing health compelled his resignation, about six years ago. He then retired in the enjoyment of a pension equal to the salary of the office which he quitted, but did not cease to labour in the art which was the solace and pride of his long life.

A Retrospective Art Exhibition is to be held in the Pitti Palace, Florence, in November next, and promises to be of great importance and interest. Everything produced by the artists and art-workmen of Italy from the earliest times to the seventeenth century is, as far as possible, to be illustrated.

A Raphael Exhibition is to be held at Dresden during next month and September. When the originals of paintings, sketches, or other works cannot be obtained, good copies, photographs and engravings, will be exhibited.

A statue of Rabelais is to be erected at Chinon, and it is proposed to erect statues to Béranger and Theophile Gautier.

M. Frédéric Baudry, Administrateur de la Bibliothèque Mazarine, has been elected member of the Académie des Inscriptions, in place of the late M. Ferdinand de Lasteyrie.

The International Art Exhibition at Munich was opened on Saturday last by Prince Luitpold, the uncle of King Louis, who was commissioned by his Majesty to preside at the inauguration. The ceremony was also attended by other members of the Royal family, the members of the Diplomatic Body, the Bavarian deputies, and the chief civil and military authorities.

A statue is to be erected in Moscow to the Russian poet Pushkin.

The Bedford Agricultural Show was held at Bedford on the 17th inst. The entries for horses and stock were numerous, and the depression in agriculture seemed to affect only the class of hunters. For the best two-year-old bull the Marquis of Exeter took the first prize with his Telemachus XVII., the first prize for the best cow with his Seagull, and the prizes for the three best shorthorns. Messrs. J. and F. Howard took all the first prizes for pigs.

Lady Edith Ashley opened a new cottage home last Saturday afternoon in extension of the Home for Little Boys at Farningham. The building is the gift of Miss Mary Ann Leicester, of Bishop's-road, Bayswater, and will accommodate about thirty additional boys, though the fund for their maintenance has not yet been obtained. Lord Shaftesbury presided at a luncheon after the ceremony. Lady Templemore having distributed the prizes to the boys, the company proceeded on to the grounds to witness the sports.

The water of the "Wilhelm's Quelle," a spring of natural mineral water, situated at Kronthal, near Homburg, which has been celebrated in Germany since the year 1600, has lately been introduced into this country, and has attained a marked success. Its purity is guaranteed by the Mayor of Kronthal, and its hygienic and invigorating properties have earned for it the approval of the most eminent men. Dr. Morell Mackenzie writes, that in abundance of natural carbonic acid, with a relative freedom of alkaline carbonates, it is pre-eminent. It is also highly recommended as a most wholesome beverage—either alone or mixed with wine, spirits, or milk—by Sir G. Burrows, Bart., M.D., Dr. John Harley, of St. Thomas's Hospital, Dr. Spencer Wells, Dr. Quain, and many others. The leading medical journals unite in ascribing to the "Wilhelm's Quelle" water properties which no other mineral water possesses.



## PITH OF PARLIAMENT.

An able artist has within the past year or so painted a singularly faithful picture of the Opposition side of the House of Commons; and the same brush might well have been employed to depict a salient feature of the last great debate in the Lower House on the vexed flogging clauses of the Army Discipline Bill. The opening of this final debate on the 17th inst. was touched on in the latest edition of our last issue. Scant justice could be done then, however, to the inimitable air of self-satisfaction which, not without reason, stole over the features of Mr. Hopwood, and found further illustration in the fond stroking of his luxuriant black beard, as the Marquis of Hartington at the eleventh hour so far made amends for his rebuke of the hon. anti-flogging champion that his Lordship rose and moved:—

That no bill for the discipline and regulation of the Army will be satisfactory to this House which provides for the permanent retention of corporal punishment for military offences.

The concessions and vacillations of Ministers on the point were the chief reasons alleged by the noble Lord for bringing his courage up to the striking point; and the suddenness of his conversion did not escape the pungent criticism of Colonel Stanley, who based his opposition to the motion on the grounds that the lash was indispensably necessary for the maintenance of discipline in the Army, and that the abolition of the "cat" would inevitably increase the number of military executions. Mr. Gladstone followed on the humanitarian side, and Lord Sandon on the Ministerial; and Mr. Mundella characterised the latter noble Lord as:—

The mildest-manner'd man  
That ever scuttled ship or cut a throat.

Mr. Bennett-Stanford, Sir Henry Havelock, Mr. R. York, Mr. Hopwood, Colonel Arbuthnot, Mr. Walter, Mr. Otway, Sir C. Russell, Major Nolan, Mr. Chaplin, Sir W. Harcourt, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer continued the debate, which ended in the defeat of the Marquis of Hartington's motion by a majority of 106—289 against 183 votes. The House on the following evening took the Army Bill, as amended, into consideration; and Mr. Parnell and Mr. O'Donnell distinguished themselves by the number of their amendments. At the suggestion of Sir Charles Dilke, it was agreed that the knots should be removed from "the cat." It was not until long after dawn on Saturday morning that the bill was read the third time and passed. The House of Lords met for a few minutes on Saturday afternoon, especially to push the formidable measure through its first stage. On Monday, Lord Cranbrook secured the second reading after the Duke of Cambridge had expressed his opinion that in the long run the bill would "be more simple than the old Mutiny Act," and that "unless corporal punishment be retained in the service it will be impossible to maintain discipline;" and after the measure had received the approval of Lords Cardwell, Longford, Truro, Denman, and had undergone the mild criticism of Earl Granville, a few not untimely remarks having fallen from Lord Waveney as to the necessity of a thorough reorganisation of the Army, the bill was read the third time and passed on Tuesday; and at a special sitting on Wednesday the Army Discipline and Regulation (Commencement) Bill was expeditiously passed through its remaining stages.

The House of Lords has had no burning question of "Privilege" to interrupt the even tenor of its way, or to impede the rapid passage of the Army Bill. Several bills received the sanction of a Royal Commission on Monday. Earl Cadogan (who was an attentive listener to the flogging debate in the Commons) yesterday week aired his elocutionary powers by the reading of Sir Garnet Wolseley's telegram from the seat of war in South Africa; and on Monday Lord Bury read with equal distinctness General Clifford's later telegram from Pietermaritzburg. Lord Selborne at the latter sitting was successful in his motion for papers anent any anti-slavery communications addressed by the Government to Spain in relation to Cuba, and elicited, moreover, from the Earl of Beaconsfield the statement that "moral influence" was as a rule more effective than direct intervention in suppressing slavery. On Tuesday, among the measures advanced a stage was the Public Loans Remission Bill, which was read the third time and passed.

The Lower House, relieved of the infliction of the lash—we mean its controversial application—has hied to fresh woods and pastures new. On Monday the Chancellor of the Exchequer gave a not over-encouraging account of the state of the Military Chest; and the great part of the sitting was taken up with the discussion of the Civil Service Estimates, in the course of which Irish members took great exception to the arming of the Irish constabulary, Major O'Gorman favouring the House with a rich specimen of his anecdotal oratory with the view of showing that there was no foundation for the stories told by "Dukes, Marquises, Earls, Protestant Archbishops, and others to the Lord Lieutenant and Chief Secretary for Ireland." The hon. and gallant member occasioned much laughter by declaring, with some disdain, that these personages knew so little of Ireland really that they "cannot pronounce the word 'Geoghegan.'" Nevertheless, the motion to reduce the vote for the Irish Constabulary was negatived by 127 to 18 votes. On Tuesday the Chancellor of the Exchequer read the Report of the Select Committee on the case of Messrs. Grissell and Ward, alleged to have stated that for £2000 the Committee on the Tower Bridge could be got to dismiss the Bill; and the Leader of the House moved that on the morrow the two gentlemen named should be called to the bar to answer to the charge. To facilitate the progress of the Banking Bill, the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed that it should only deal with English, not Scotch and Irish, banks; but the debate on the second reading had to be suspended. The evening sitting was occupied with Sir Charles Dilke's motion for an address to her Majesty praying her "to procure the prompt execution of those articles of the Treaty of Berlin which relate to reforms in Turkey" and to the rectification of the frontier of Greece. The hon. Baronet again distinguished himself by his skilful handling of the leading facts of the Eastern Question; and found a seconder in Mr. Shaw Lefevre. Mr. Hanbury, on the other hand, moved an amendment approving the steps taken by the Government; but Sir H. Drummond-Wolff, speaking from the vantage ground of High Commissioner for East Roumelia, qualified his support of the Government by frankly declaring it to be necessary for the House of Commons to be outspoken in the matter in order to influence the Turkish Government. The inconsistency of the hon. member for Christchurch speaking one way and voting another was promptly pointed out by Mr. Gladstone, and the discussion was continued by Mr. Bourke on behalf of the Ministry; but, on the motion of Mr. Monk, the debate was adjourned. Thereafter, the Irish National School Teachers' Bill (which proposes to distribute over £1,000,000 of the Irish Church Fund surplus in pensions to Irish schoolmasters) was read the second time, on the motion of Mr. Lowther, despite a motion by Mr. Courtney to adjourn the consideration of the Bill.

The decisive victory of Lord Chelmsford over Cetewayo at Ulundi on July 4 was on Wednesday communicated to the

House of Lords by Lord Bury, and to the House of Commons by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, whose reading of the despatch was greeted with loud cheers. The good tidings put the Lower House in so good a humour that some hearty laughter was occasioned when Captain Gossets came to read the telegram anent the peccant Grissell's flight from Boulogne, and his inability, by "Doctor's orders," to answer the summons to appear at the bar. The gallant Serjeant-at-Arms was more fortunate with Mr. John Sandelands Ward, the solicitor. Mr. Ward appeared in person, and pleaded that his connection with Mr. Grissell had been purely professional, and that he had not the remotest idea of infringing the privileges of "this honourable House." But the Chancellor of the Exchequer was obdurate; and Mr. Ward was hurried away, in the custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms, to repeat at leisure ever having done business with the missing Grissell. The Chancellor of the Exchequer then sought to get the altered Public Works Loan Bill read the second time, but, as Mr. Rylands pointed out, there was a technical difficulty in the way of this being done. The Poor Law Amendment Bill was next read the second time; Colonel Stanley gave expression to the satisfaction of the Government that "General Lord Chelmsford has been able to vindicate his character as a military commander, and to achieve a great victory," and the House separated after the transaction of a little more business.

Royal Assent was given by Commission on Thursday in the House of Lords to the Army Bill and other measures. When noble Lords met again at five o'clock, nothing more toothsome than the consideration in Committee of the Summary Jurisdiction Bill was forthcoming; and it was to be observed that the faces of the Prime Minister and Lord Cranbrook were wreathed in smiles—mayhap at the good news of the previous day from Zululand; mayhap at the "coming-events-cast-their-shadows-before" suggestion offered by the fact that meanwhile the Marquis of Salisbury and Earl Cadogan had sought the cold shade of the Opposition to avoid the fierce sunlight which beat upon the front Ministerial Bench on what was almost the first summer afternoon of the season. In the Lower House Major O'Gorman once again elicited loud laughter by gravely putting an extinguisher on Mr. Chaplin's Turveydrop motion in the form of this neat notice of an amendment:—

That the motion in question be postponed till it shall have been presented to the House in grammatical language.

The late Prince Imperial was the theme of fresh questioning, Colonel Stanley informing Mr. Price that the military memorial would be purely private, and Sir Robert Peel that Colonel Harrison had not sat on the Carey Court-Martial; whilst Sir Stafford Northcote, in reply to Mr. E. Jenkins and Mr. Callan, quietly observed that Dean Stanley had the right of placing monuments in Westminster Abbey, and the Government had not deemed it necessary to interfere with the proposed memorial of the Prince, inasmuch as they attached no political importance to the matter. Before five o'clock Mr. Lowther was able to rise, and move, in his habitual toothpick style, that the new University of Ireland Bill be read a second time. There was a vague foreshadowing of a willingness to endow the new University in Committee; and Mr. Shaw, in an admirable speech, cheered on both sides the House, expressed the hope that the Chancellor of the Exchequer might later in the evening feel himself justified in announcing that, acting on the lines of the Intermediate Education Act of last Session, the Government would comply with the desire of the Roman Catholic gentry of Ireland and grant a liberal sum to the new University. Unless they did so, Mr. Shaw could only say he and the Irish members for whom he spoke would be compelled to oppose the measure. Virtually the first long speech he had made since he was chosen to succeed the late Mr. Butt as Leader of the Irish Home-Rule Party, this able address of Mr. Shaw was a true Parliamentary success. But Mr. Courtney (who spoke shortly after Mr. Shaw) was not to be dissuaded by the evident sympathy of the House with the hon. and learned member from declaring that he saw no necessity whatever for the bill, and from assigning reasons from his abundant professorial experience in support of his objections. The manner of Mr. Courtney, however, still smacks too much of dictatorial superiority for his undoubtedly able arguments to be palatable to the House.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has accepted the office of president of the Central London Throat and Ear Hospital, Gray's Inn-road.

Mr. W. G. Grace, the famous cricketer, was presented at Lord's on Tuesday with a testimonial, the value of which is about £1400, the results of a subscription raised by his admirers in all parts of the kingdom.

It was reported at Tuesday's meeting of the Court of Aldermen that the Government had granted a retiring pension of £583 per annum to Mr. John Weatherhead, late Governor of Holloway Gaol.

The fête at the Albert Hall in aid of the French charities of London had its pleasant sequel on Tuesday at Willis's Rooms, when those articles remaining unsold at the termination of the fancy fair were disposed of by "grand tombola."

The annual flower show of the parish of Brompton was held on the 17th inst., in the gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society. Children and adults exhibited about 700 plants reared by themselves. The prizes were distributed by Lady Belper.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons on Monday decided that the preamble had not been proved of the bill promoted by the Metropolitan Board of Works for the construction of a high-level bridge over the Thames, adjoining the Tower.

Mr. W. H. Smith, First Lord of the Admiralty, was present last Saturday at a dinner of the Corporation of Westminster, given at the Star and Garter at Richmond, and, in responding to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," spoke at length on the onerous duties of England.

The following gentlemen have been elected to scholarships by the Inner Temple Society:—In common law—Mr. Francis Amboor Keating, B.A., late scholar of St. John's College, Oxford; in real property law—Mr. George Cave, B.A., scholar of St. John's College, Oxford; and in equity—Mr. O. Williams.

The fifth annual show of bees, hives, and honey, under the auspices of the British Beekeepers' Association, of which the Baroness Burdett-Coutts is the president, has been held this week in the gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society. An ample prize-list stimulated competition.

The annual competition for the 500-Yards Swimming Challenge Cup was held at the Lambeth Baths on Monday evening last, when W. Beckwith secured an easy victory. Neither Jones nor J. B. Johnson competed; but Beckwith was said to cover the distance in 7 min. 37 sec., the fastest time on record in a bath.

We have received, as we always have done at this time of the year, a large number of appeals for a "Day in the Country;" but we can only recommend persons disposed to contribute to such a laudable purpose to look about in their own neighbourhood, where they will have ample opportunity of giving.

A crowded and influential meeting was held on Wednesday at Willis's Rooms, to hear an address from Mr. Lalmohun Ghose, a barrister-at-law, of Calcutta, who has been deputed by the Indian Associations to bring before the British public certain questions affecting the interests of the people of India. Mr. John Bright, M.P., occupied the chair.

University College Hospital, Gower-street, will be closed for enlargement and improvement from Aug. 1 to Sept. 14, inclusive, and we are asked to state that annual subscriptions and donations to the maintenance fund for the forty additional beds to be provided whilst the hospital is closed will be thankfully received by the hospital bankers, Messrs. Coutts and Co., Strand, or by Mr. Newton H. Nixon, secretary, at the hospital.

The Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund has realised £25,200, being about £400 more than was collected last year. The secretary to the Chief Rabbi informs us that the sum of £692 was, on Friday last, paid over to Mr. H. N. Custance, this amount being the aggregate of the collections made in the metropolitan synagogues under the spiritual charge of the Rev. Dr. Adler in aid of the fund.

The Metropolitan Asylums Board last Saturday made their annual inspection of the Caterham Imbecile Asylum, when a large number of gentlemen interested in the administration of the Poor Law attended. During the past year the average number of inmates had been just under 2000, and the mortality on the total number of patients had ranged from 8.5 to 7.7 per cent. A large proportion of the inmates are engaged in domestic and industrial occupations.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that on the last day of the second week in July the total number of paupers was 77,952, of whom 40,981 were in work-houses and 36,971 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks of 1878, 1877, and 1876, these figures show an increase of 1451, 1006, and 719 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 672, of whom 500 were men, 135 women, and 37 children.

The Mansion House committee of the Royal Agricultural Society met on Tuesday, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, when the fund in promotion of the recent exhibition at Kilburn was stated to have amounted to £8450, of which £2307 remained in hand. Colonel Kingscote, M.P., Sir John Heron Maxwell, and others expressed their regret that, owing to the weather, the show had been a great disappointment from a pecuniary point of view, and would no doubt result in a heavy loss to the Royal Society.

Special services have been arranged to be held in St. Peter upon Cornhill on Sunday, the 27th inst., to celebrate the seventeen-hundredth anniversary of the church (which was founded according to tradition as early as A.D. 179), when the Archbishop of Canterbury will preach at the morning service, which begins at eleven, and Bishop Claughton, Archdeacon of London and Chaplain-General of her Majesty's Forces, at the evening service, which commences at 6.45. The offertories will be devoted to the London Hospital.

The London School Board on Wednesday resolved to borrow a further sum of two hundred thousand pounds for school building purposes, making a total of three and a half millions borrowed up to the present time. A report from a Special Committee on the management of the Upton House Industrial School was adopted, and it was resolved that the resignation of the governor should be accepted. Miss Taylor gave notice of a resolution for the prosecution of the governor and the labour master for breach of trust in the infliction of cruel punishment.

Dean Stanley, in the absence of Lord Napier of Magdala through illness, presided on Monday afternoon at a preliminary meeting for the purpose of considering a proposal to erect a monument to the late Lord Lawrence, in recognition of his eminent services to our Indian Empire. Several distinguished officers were present. Lord Shaftesbury, Sir A. Hobhouse, Sir C. Trevelyan, Lord Northbrook, Sir T. F. Buxton, and General Pollock having briefly addressed the meeting, it was agreed that a national memorial to the honoured dead should be a personal monument, that a committee should be appointed to carry out that design, and that Major-General Hutchinson and Mr. F. Edgcomb be secretaries.

Last Saturday at St. George's Hospital the nurses selected for the appointment of St. Katherine nurses received their badges from the hands of the Duchess of Westminster. The Duke, who presided, opened the proceedings with some remarks on the Queen's kind offer of two of these badges to the hospital, and, in alluding to the arduous duties of nurses generally, pointed out that these marks of distinction offered by her Majesty should stimulate the nurses to greater exertions, and cause them to take still more pride in their profession. The nurses selected by the Governors were head-nurse Bradley, of King's Ward, and head-nurse Bailey, of the Wellington Ward.

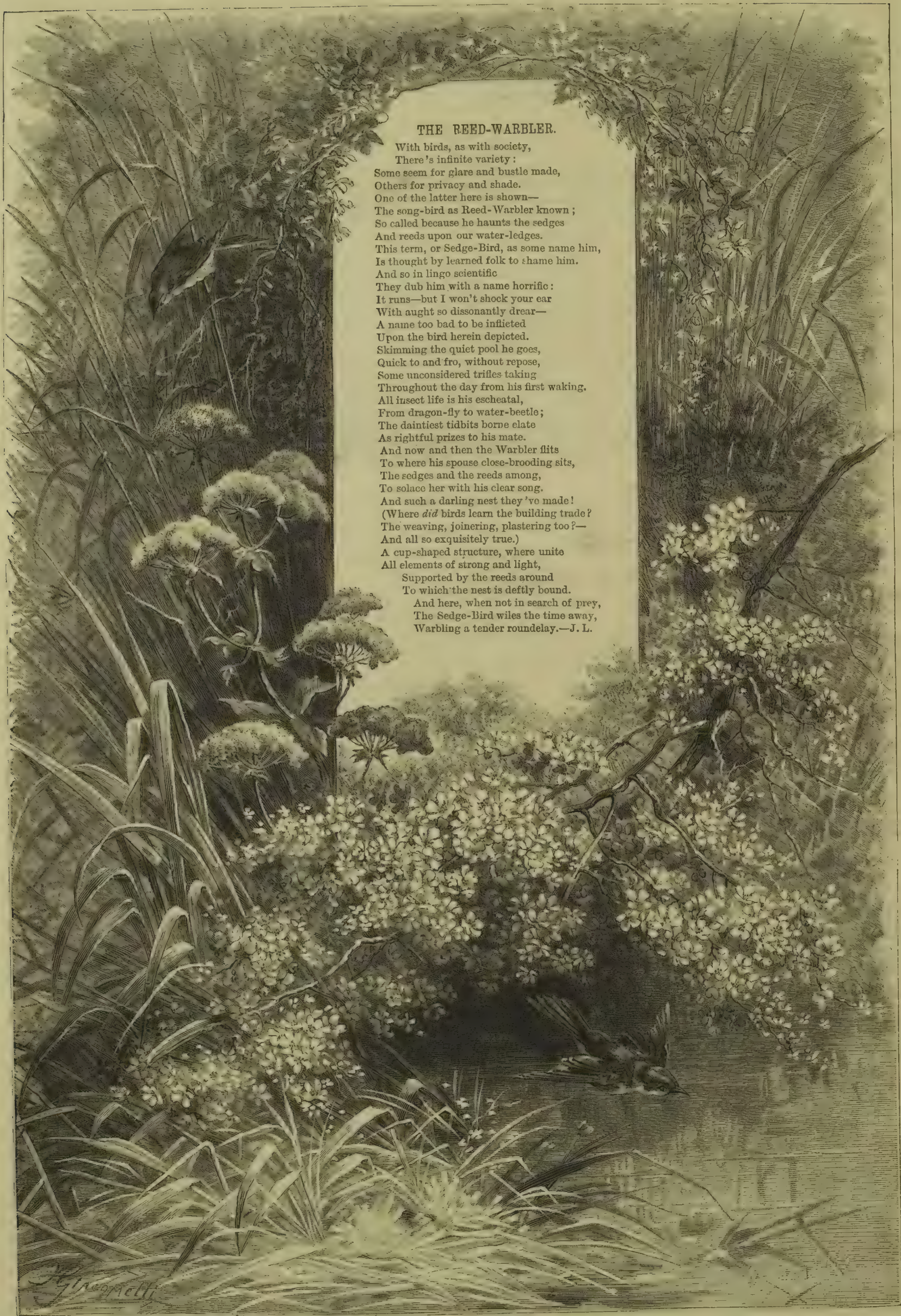
Mr. Bright presided on Wednesday over a crowded meeting held at Willis's Rooms, convened by a committee, of which Sir David Wedderburn, M.P., is chairman, for the purpose of hearing an address from Mr. Lalmohun Ghose, a barrister, of Calcutta, on questions affecting the interest of the people of India. Setting forth the more prominent of their grievances, he dwelt especially on the difficulty experienced in obtaining employment in the Civil Service, and upon their being called on to pay the expenditure in connection with the Afghan war. These with other points were taken up by Mr. Bright in a speech fifty minutes in duration, the right hon. gentleman being particularly emphatic on the non-fulfilment by successive Governments of the pledges made to the people of India with respect to the facilities to be afforded for their admission to the Civil Service. Mr. Fawcett, M.P., and Sir David Wedderburn, M.P., were also amongst the speakers.

There were 2488 births and 1190 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 93, whereas the deaths were 490 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. During the three weeks ending last Saturday the rate of mortality in London has averaged 17.2 per 1000; the nearest approach to so low a death-rate during the first three weeks of July was in 1860, when, as now, the summer was marked by an excessive rainfall. The deaths included 6 from smallpox, 73 from measles, 40 from scarlet fever, 10 from diphtheria, 36 from whooping-cough, 5 from different forms of fever, and 27 from diarrhoea. These deaths were 284 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had been 197 and 185 in the two preceding weeks, further declined to 169 last week, but exceeded the corrected average by 7. From bronchitis 97 resulted, and 43 from pneumonia. In Greater London 3046 births and 1395 deaths were registered, equal to annual rates of 35.1 and 16.1 per 1000 of the population. In the Outer Ring the death-rate from all causes, and from the seven principal zymotic diseases, was but 11.7 and 1.5 per 1000 respectively, against 17.2 and 2.8 in Inner London. The mean temperature of the air was 58.4 deg., and 5 deg. below the average. The duration of registered bright sunshine in the week was 12.5 hours, the sun being above the horizon during 112.5 hours; the recorded duration of sunshine was, therefore, equal to but 11 per cent of its possible duration. The recorded amount of ozone showed a great excess on Sunday.



## THE REED-WARBLER.

With birds, as with society,  
 There's infinite variety :  
 Some seem for glare and bustle made,  
 Others for privacy and shade.  
 One of the latter here is shown—  
 The song-bird as Reed-Warbler known ;  
 So called because he haunts the sedges  
 And reeds upon our water-ledges.  
 This term, or Sedge-Bird, as some name him,  
 Is thought by learned folk to shame him.  
 And so in lingo scientific  
 They dub him with a name horrific :  
 It runs—but I won't shock your ear  
 With aught so dissonantly drear—  
 A name too bad to be inflicted  
 Upon the bird herein depicted.  
 Skimming the quiet pool he goes,  
 Quick to and fro, without repose,  
 Some unconsidered trifles taking  
 Throughout the day from his first waking.  
 All insect life is his escheat,  
 From dragon-fly to water-beetle ;  
 The daintiest tidbits borne elate  
 As rightful prizes to his mate.  
 And now and then the Warbler flits  
 To where his spouse close-brooding sits,  
 The sedges and the reeds among,  
 To solace her with his clear song.  
 And such a darling nest they've made !  
 (Where *did* birds learn the building trade ?  
 The weaving, joinering, plastering too ?—  
 And all so exquisitely true.)  
 A cup-shaped structure, where unite  
 All elements of strong and light,  
 Supported by the reeds around  
 To which the nest is deftly bound.  
 And here, when not in search of prey,  
 The Sedge-Bird wiles the time away,  
 Warbling a tender roundelay.—J. L.



"SKIMMING THE QUIET POOL HE GOES."





"WARBLING A TENDER ROUNDELAY."



## PROPOSED MONUMENT TO THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

The proposed erection of a monument to the Prince Imperial in Westminster Abbey has called forth strong expressions of disapproval. The Dean of Westminster has defended the admission of the unfortunate Prince into "the great temple of silence and reconciliation" by the following able statement:—

Some misconceptions having taken place with regard to the proposed erection of a monument to the Prince Imperial in Westminster Abbey, it has been thought right to make the following statement of the facts.

When I received an application to this effect I at once consented, subject to the approval of her Majesty, in whose Royal Chapel of King Henry VII. the statue was intended to be placed. It seemed to me that the manifestation of public sympathy had been of such an unusual and extensive character as to leave no doubt of the propriety, so far as I was concerned, of acceding to the request. The tragic associations connected with the fate of a foreign Prince bearing a great historic name, fighting under the British flag, and giving his life for the country which had received him and his parents as guests, and which had learned to honour him personally for his blameless and engaging character, were such as to give him a claim to be ranked amongst those Princes to whom Westminster Abbey has, at various times, given shelter or admitted memorials under its roof. The spot chosen for the memorial at once indicates the nature of the honour thus to be paid.

It is not in the Abbey Church, properly so called, but in the Royal mausoleum appended to it, and in which, as a general rule, no one is interred or commemorated except members of the Royal family or persons specially connected with them. In this chapel the particular locality chosen was the north-east corner, corresponding to that which on the south-western side had received a like monument to another exiled Prince from the same country. There the Duke of Montpensier, brother of King Louis Philippe, who had died in England during the first exile of the Bourbon family, together with the Queen of Louis XVIII., were interred. The Abbey knows no difference of politics, either foreign or domestic. It is, as Lord Macaulay has well described it, "the great Temple of silence and of reconciliation." It seemed that another example of this cherished characteristic of our great national mausoleum, another link in the invisible chain of hospitality and charity which stretches across the widest gulf of race and party and creed, would be added if, over against the memorial of the Bourbon Prince of the House of Orleans, were erected a memorial of the chief of the rival dynasty, who, like him, had been received on our shores and died surrounded by more than like respect. There is no association in Westminster Abbey which attracts greater interest than the analogous correspondence between the tombs of Elizabeth and Mary; and if to these we add the circumstance that not far off is the grave, now, alas! stifled and undistinguished, of the ruler whom history has always compared more or less with the first Emperor of the Napoleon dynasty, it was thought that the circle of historical combinations would at least be no unsuitable.

It has been objected that the space of the Abbey for the memorials of eminent Englishmen being so limited, no permission should be given to the commemoration of any persons not falling under that designation. No one can feel more strongly the duty of rigidly protecting this space than he, whoever he may be, who is its appointed guardian; but the chapel in which the monument of the Imperial Prince was to be erected is altogether apart from those portions of the building that are appropriated to such interments or commemorations; and it must further be added that there is another stream of interest in the Abbey altogether disconnected from the recollections of great men. The tombs of Princes are not merely the monuments of the members of Royal families, but they are landmarks of English and European history in a sense which has not belonged to the tombs of private individuals, however eminent. There is no comparison between the individual claims of Mary Queen of Scots and Sir Isaac Newton, or between the two Princes murdered in the Tower and those of Pitt and Fox; yet it is not too much to say that the public interest attaching to the former exceeds the interest attaching to the latter, and it was thought that such an extraordinary combination of historical associations as is presented by the death of the young Prince was not unworthy to be thus distinguished.

One word more. I have not the honour of acquaintance with any member of the Imperial family in France or in England. No one rejoiced more than I did in the fall of the Empire at Sedan. Even should the present Government of France fail to establish itself in that country, it is to the hope of a Constitutional Monarchy that I should look, under the guidance of those Orleans Princes whom, if I may be permitted to say so, I regard with so sincere and grateful a respect. But I should have been ashamed of myself if I had allowed these predilections to interfere with the natural response to what I believed, and still believe, to have been the genuine expression of national concern in an event of singularly tragic interest, in which the spontaneous sentiments not of England only, but of Europe are combined.

The *Morning Post* states that the bereaved Empress will furnish the sarcophagus which will inclose the remains of her lost hope in the chapel of Chiselhurst, while the Queen will also place in the same chapel a beautiful personal memorial. At Woolwich some testimony of the strong feeling of comradeship will be put on record; and the Army Memorial will reach proportions of considerable magnitude.

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A ZULU SCOUT.





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## A SKETCH OF THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF PICTORIAL JOURNALISM.

(Continued from page 66.)

When her Majesty Queen Victoria paid her first visit to the city of London after her accession, the *Observer* came out with larger engravings than it had ever before produced. Two large views of the interior of Guildhall were given, together with a panoramic sketch of the Royal and civic procession, and a portrait of the youthful Queen, "surrounded by a beautiful Emblematic Design, in which innocence and strength are happily portrayed by the playfulness of the Doves and the fearless defiance of the Lion." Such was the flowery language of the *Observer* in those days.



THE CORONATION OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

From the "*Observer*," July 2, 1838.

The *Observer* of July 2, 1838, was a double number, price tenpence, and contained several illustrations of the coronation of Queen Victoria, which were also printed in *Bell's Life*. I have copied one of them, not because it is particularly good, but simply to mark an important historical event, which ought to have some record in an account of illustrated journalism.

On the occasion of her Majesty's marriage the *Observer* published a wedding number, containing several engravings, which were introduced to the reader thus:—"Little in the way of explanation is necessary to render the sketches in the opposite page, with which we have illustrated our account of the splendid ceremonials of Her Majesty's Nuptials on Monday last, intelligible. Our readers will no doubt make due allowance for any imperfections which may be discovered, when they reflect on the fact that the whole of the labours of the artists and the engravers have been accomplished in less than a week, and this under circumstances of difficulty, in obtaining admission to the scenes to be sketched, almost insurmountable. We should not be doing justice to our engraver were we not to state that it is to Mr. Orrin Smith we owe the consummation of our desire to gratify our patrons."

On Oct. 30, 1811, a fire occurred in the Tower of London, when the Armoury and 280,000 stand of arms were destroyed. On Nov. 7 the *Observer* published three illustrations of this great fire. On Nov. 14 it presented its subscribers with a large emblematic engraving on the occasion of the birth of the Prince of Wales. In the following January, when the Prince of Wales was christened, it published a large page engraving designed by W. B. Scott, and engraved by Smith and Linton, containing the ceremony of christening in St. George's Chapel, the banquet in St. George's Hall, illustrations of the history of the Princes of Wales from the presentation of the first Prince of Wales to the Welsh, to the religious instruction of Edward VI. by Archbishop Cranmer, including the battle of Cressy with its feats of the Black

Prince, and the subsequent pageantry attending the introduction of the King of France as a prisoner into London over London Bridge; following this is the dismissal of Falstaff and his profligate companions by Henry V., with views of Windsor, &c. From this time until 1847 the *Observer* published no more engravings. In the interval the *Illustrated London News* commenced its career. On July 12, 1847, the *Observer* published the last of its illustrations. This was on the installation of Prince Albert as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge. The engravings have the name of W. J. Linton attached to them, and are on a larger scale, and are better done than anything hitherto appearing in the same paper.

The *Weekly Chronicle*, the first number of which was published Sept. 18, 1836, started with the idea of illustrating the news of the day as one of its principal features. The price was threepence, and with it was incorporated the *Weekly Times*. In the first number the public were "requested to be on their guard against the substitution of any other paper." This probably had reference to some threatened rivalry, for exactly a year later appeared *Holt's Weekly Chronicle*, a paper which also gave illustrations of current events. It published engravings connected with the rebellion in Canada, and also illustrated the burning of the Royal Exchange in 1838. It appears to have had only a brief existence. The first number of the *Weekly Chronicle* contained an engraving of "the new grand Balloon which ascended from Vauxhall Gardens with nine persons on Friday, September 9th, engraved by W. C. Walker, from a drawing made by a gentleman who ascended expressly for this paper." Number 2 contained a page of comic sketches, apparently by Seymour, and with the number for Oct. 30, 1836, was presented gratis an almanack containing a view of the new Houses of Parliament, not quite as the design was eventually carried out. Very early in its career the *Weekly Chronicle* selected the criminal records as favourite subjects for illustration. Perhaps some memory of the profits realised by the *Observer* on the occasion of the Weare murder induced the conductors to cultivate this class of news. Certainly nothing more repulsive ever figured in the pages of an illustrated newspaper than some of the woodcuts published by the *Weekly Chronicle*.

Towards the end of 1836 another attempt was made on the life of the King of the French, and on Jan. 8, 1837, the *Weekly Chronicle* published a portrait of the criminal. A month or two later the public were enlightened as to the personal appearance of another murderer, one Pegsworth, who had his portrait taken in Newgate on the morning of his execution. The annals of crime were varied by the exploits of war and a view of the heights of Amelzagame, illustrated the career of the Spanish Legion under the command of General Evans. In the spring of 1837 occurred the Greenacre murder, and the *Weekly Chronicle* at once went into the case with an evident determination to do full justice to its sensational merits. From the first examination of the murderer before the magistrates to his final exit in the Old Bailey the artists of the paper were on the alert, pencil in hand. It is a painful fact that the numbers of the *Weekly Chronicle* containing the illustrations of the Greenacre murder had a very large sale. The details of the crime are too shocking to recapitulate, but I will give a list of the woodcuts published in connection with it.

April 2, 1837.—A sketch of Greenacre taken while under examination at the police office. Head of the murdered woman as preserved in spirits at Paddington Workhouse. April 9.—Greenacre taking notes at his examination before the magistrates at Marylebone Police Office. Exterior of Greenacre's house in Carpenter's-buildings, Windmill-lane, Camberwell. View of Pineapple-gate, Edgware-road, where the body was found. Matthew Hale, lock-keeper, who found the head. Rear of Greenacre's house. A back room looking into the garden. Portraits of Mrs. Gale and child taken while under examination at Marylebone Police Office. Room where the horrible mutilation was committed. Osier-bed in Cold-harbour-lane, where the legs were found. April 16.—Trial of Greenacre. April 23.—Chapel in Newgate, sketched during the preaching of the condemned sermon to Greenacre. April 30.—Greenacre in condemned cell.

On May 7 the *Weekly Chronicle* wound up this series of illustrations by publishing a large cut, which it entitled, "A scene in the Old Bailey, immediately before the execution, engraved expressly for the *Weekly Chronicle* by a distinguished artist." According to an announcement in the paper itself, the sale of the *Weekly Chronicle* during the publication of these engravings was 130,000.

On May 14, 1837, the *Weekly Chronicle* published portraits of Sir Francis Burdett and Mr. Leader, the former of a superhuman length, with a shocking bad hat. In the following number, as if the public had not been sufficiently supplied with horrors, there was printed "a sketch of Eliza Davis as she lay on the mattress after the murder." This was known as the Frederick-street murder, and was remarkable from the circumstances, and from the fact that the murderer was never discovered. This paper now commenced "The Pictorial Gallery, illustrating every object of interest and curiosity in Art, Science, Literature, and amusement. (To be continued weekly)." In this series were published a view of the Euston Railway Station, a portrait of Madame Taglioni, a sketch of a novel mode of propelling balloons, representations of the Bedouin Arabs, the City of London School, the Adelaide Gallery, the Hippodrome at Bayswater, proclamation of Queen Victoria at Temple Bar, portraits of the Queen, the late King, the Earl of Durham, and the Duchess of Kent. Then followed a view of the Royal mausoleum at Windsor, and several illustrations of Mr. Cocking's fatal descent in a parachute.

Mr. Cocking was an enthusiast in aerostation—he was, in fact, balloon mad, and had spent years in inventing a parachute which he believed to be perfectly safe, and in which he ascended from Vauxhall Gardens on July 24, 1837, attached to Mr. Green's Royal Nassau balloon. The experiment was widely advertised, and when the day and hour arrived, the poor enthusiast faithfully appeared, and ascended in his fatal machine for more than a mile. He then himself liberated the

parachute from the balloon. For a few seconds he descended steadily; the parachute then collapsed, broke, turned over, and shot straight down to the earth a hopeless ruin. Poor Cocking was still in the basket of the parachute when he reached the earth, but was quite insensible, and in ten minutes he was dead. The parachute fell at Lee; and it is recorded that not only was the machine itself carried away piecemeal, but the dead man's purse was stolen from his pocket, his watch, his snuff-box, his eye-glass were taken, even the cap was stolen from his head, the shoes were pulled from his feet, the buttons from his dress. Such statements seem incredible, and for the credit of human nature one could wish they were false; but they have been seriously made, and never contradicted.

The *Weekly Chronicle* published several illustrations of this event. They represent Mr. Cocking in the car of the parachute at the moment of ascension; the Nassau balloon as it appeared from the Royal Gardens, Vauxhall; the parachute in its various stages in its descent; and Mr. Cocking as he lay for the inspection of the jury in the room at the Tiger's Head, at Lee. The first of these I have copied below.

This rash adventure was wound up by the opening of a subscription list for the benefit of Cocking's widow, which was headed by the Queen with £50. The gas company that had supplied the gas for the disaster gave £30, and the proprietors of Vauxhall gave the gardens for a benefit. Thus the friends who ought to have restrained the vanity of the enthusiast and the speculators who led him on to his fate did their best in the way of atonement; but it was clearly a case where the civil power ought to have interposed to prevent the fatal catastrophe.

The *Chronicle* varied its illustrations of events by an occasional portrait of a public man, such as Mr. T. Wakley, Mr. Roebuck, Lord John Russell, and Daniel Whittle Harvey. The Queen's first visit to the City, and her Majesty delivering her speech to her first Parliament, furnished subjects for large woodcuts. Early in the year 1838 the Royal Exchange was burnt, and this historical event was made the subject of an engraving in the number for Jan. 14, 1838.

This year the *Weekly Chronicle* also published several engravings illustrative of the rebellion in Canada, including a portrait of Papineau, the insurgent leader, and views of



MR. COCKING IN HIS PARACHUTE AT THE MOMENT OF ASCENSION.

From the "*Weekly Chronicle*," July 30, 1837.

Quebec and Montreal. The murder of Eliza Grimwood in the Waterloo-road furnished another opportunity for sensational sketches, and in the same number that contained them (June 10, 1838) appeared three illustrations of the Courtney Riots at Canterbury. M. J.

(To be continued.)

## ARCHÆOLOGY.

The annual congress of the Royal Archaeological Institute will be held this year at Taunton, and will occupy the entire week, from Tuesday, the 5th, to Tuesday, Aug. 12, inclusive. It will be under the presidency of the Bishop of Bath and Wells and of Lord Talbot de Malahide; and the names of Lords Bath, Cork, Carnarvon, Bridport, Portman, and Carlingford appear on the list of patrons of the meeting. After the presidential address on Tuesday the members will visit Taunton Castle, St. Mary Magdalen's Church, and other objects of interest in the town, and will be entertained at lunch by the Mayor and Corporation. The next day (Wednesday) will be devoted to an excursion by railway to Cleve Abbey and Dunster Castle, followed in the evening by a conversazione in the castle hall at Taunton. The morning of Thursday, being the annual meeting of the institute, will be devoted to business; and in the afternoon there will be a carriage excursion to Staple FitzPaine and Castle Neroche. Friday will be spent in visits to Bridgewater, Cannington, and Fairfield (where the members will be received by Sir A. Hood), and also to Quantoxhead and St. Audrie's; and in the evening the Mayor of Taunton will entertain the members and visitors at a conversazione. Saturday will be devoted to Muchelney Abbey, Montacute House, Barrington Court, Ilminster, &c.; and Sunday will be a *dies non*, but there will be a special service in the Church of St. Mary Magdalen. Monday will form, perhaps, the most attractive portion of the programme, as the institute will make an excursion on that day by railway to Glastonbury Abbey and to Wells, where, after inspecting the cathedral, close, deanery, &c., they will be hospitably received by the Bishop at the palace. The concluding day, Tuesday, will be occupied by sundry sectional



meetings in the morning and excursions by carriages to Norton Fitzwarren, Bishop's Lydeard, Cothelstone, &c.; and the general concluding meeting will be held in the evening. During the week will be formed a temporary museum in the castle, under the superintendence of the Rev. W. Hunt and Mr. A. Malet.

The Surrey Archæological Society held its annual country meeting on the 17th inst., being favoured with excellent weather. Lord Hylton acted as president for the day; and, on passing the gates of his park at Merstham, the party were invited to refreshment under a large marquée. Afterwards they visited Merstham church, which they found to have been restored more than once since their former visit. The carriages thence proceeded to Chaldon church, where an able paper upon its architecture was read by Mr. Nevill, F.S.A., followed by Mr. J. G. Walker, with a highly interesting description of the celebrated wall painting. Chipstead church was next visited, where Major Heales, F.S.A., gave a history of the building as deduced from the fabric, and pointed out its special features; and thence the party went to Gatton Hall, by the kind permission of Mr. Robert M'Calmont, and at Gatton church Canon Cazenove (the Rural Dean) called attention to the beautiful woodwork brought from Flanders; and Mr. W. G. Leveson-Gower, F.S.A., standing beneath the trees which formerly served for (as, indeed, the site is called) the Borough Hall, read a paper on "The Parliamentary History of that very rotten borough." The line of route passed through a beautiful country. The meeting ended by a collation at the Royal Public Hall, at which Lord Hylton presided.

## MUSIC.

### ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

A grand musical entertainment was given here on Wednesday evening in aid of the sufferers from the inundations in Italy, and from the eruption of Mount Etna. The programme comprised portions of several familiar operas, and included the co-operation of some of the principal artists of the establishment, a special feature having been the performance of a new piece, entitled "Fior di Primavera," for orchestra and military band, composed by Madame Adelina Patti. Of this we must speak next week. The benefit of Madame Patti was announced to take place on Thursday, in "Il Barbiere di Siviglia;" and the season is to close this (Saturday) evening with "L'Etoile du Nord," Madame Patti sustaining the character of Caterina. The other performances since our last record have consisted of repetitions of operas as recently noticed, until yesterday (Friday) week, when "Il Trovatore" was given for the first and only time this season, with Madame Patti as Leonora, in which her singing and acting were of the same high excellence as on many former occasions in the same part. The character of Azucena was efficiently filled by Mdle. Pasqua, and others as often before, including Signor Nicolini (Manrico), and Signor Graziani (Conte di Luna).

The season just terminated opened on April 8 with "Le Prophète," in which Madame Scalchi sustained the character of Fides and Signor Gayarré that of John of Leyden, as during last season. Madame Adelina Patti reappeared on May 13 as Aida, having subsequently repeated other well-known performances, an addition to her repertoire having been made by her first assumption, on June 14, of the character of Selika in "L'Africaine." Domestic reasons have prevented Madame Albani's appearance in public during the opera season. Other well-known artists, besides those just named, have reappeared, including Mesdames Scalchi and Cepeda, Mdles. Heilbron, Thalberg, Mantilla, Cottino, Sonnino, Belocca, Ghiotti, M. Capoul, Signori Sabater, Manfredi, and Fille; M. Maurel, Signori Cotogni, Ciampi, Capponi, Scolara, and Raguer. That excellent artist Mdle. Valleria transferred her services from Her Majesty's Theatre to this establishment; and successful first appearances have been made by Mesdames Turolla, Rosine Bloch, Pasqua, Schou; Signori Novelli, Silva, Igenio Corsi, and MM. Lassalle and Vidal.

As regards novels, the promise made by Messrs. Gye (sons and successors of the late Mr. Frederick Gye) have been faithfully kept, two out of the works named in the prospectus having been produced. These were Italian versions of "Les Amants de Verone," by the Marquis d'Ivry, and M. Victor Massenet's "Le Roi de Lahore." On these works and their efficient performance we commented at the time.

The orchestral, choral, and scenic effects have been on the same efficient scale as heretofore; and the ballet department has included the clever dancing of Mdle. Zucchi and the Mdles. Reuters. The chief duties of conductor have been, as during previous seasons, ably fulfilled by Signor Vianesi; some of the performances having been, as hitherto, skilfully directed by Signor Bevignani.

### HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

We gave last week a summary of the proceedings at this establishment during the regular season, which ended a fortnight ago. The supplemental series of performances, at reduced prices, have drawn good houses. The chief specialty of last week was Mdle. Minnie Hauk's first assumption here of the character of Elsa in "Lohengrin," in which that excellent artist achieved a genuine success. She sang the music with alternate sentiment and brilliancy, and her dramatic conception of the part was throughout highly effective. The cast was otherwise the same as that recently commented on. On Monday "Mignon" was repeated, with the title-character transferred to Madame Marie Roze, who sang with artistic style and acted with genuine dramatic power, having thus added another part to her repertoire here; one, however, in which she had been successful in America. The cast of the opera was otherwise the same as recently. For Thursday last "Linda di Chamouni" was announced, for the first time at this theatre, with Madame Gerster as Linda. Of this performance we must speak next week.

The series of extra performances at reduced prices is to be prolonged to Aug. 2.

The annual orchestral concert of the students of the Royal Academy of Music took place at St. James's Hall on Tuesday afternoon, when the Duchess of Edinburgh distributed the prizes. These included the Parepa-Rosa and Lewellyn Thomas gold medals for singing, awarded respectively to J. H. D'Egville and Marian McKenzie; and the Lucas silver medal for composition, to A. G. Thomas; other prizes having been bestowed on Margaret Gyde and F. W. Bampfylde (for pianoforte playing), A. F. Jarratt (for declamatory English singing), T. A. Matthey and H. R. Rose, for composition; besides silver and bronze medals and certificates of merit to a large number of the other students. The performances were generally very satisfactory, including the pianoforte playing of Miss M. Willett and Mr. F. W. W. Bampfylde, the violin playing of Master J. Payne, and the singing of Misses A. Patterson, A. Aylward, E. Lloyd, Madame M. Bolingbroke, Mr. A. F. Jarratt, Mr. Davies, and others. Favourable proofs of progress in composition were offered in an "Andante" and "Gavotte" for orchestra by Cecile Hartog, and a "Creed" (from Communion Service) by Ernest Ford. The performances were conducted by Mr. Walter Macfarren.

A dramatic performance of Auber's opera, "Le Maçon," followed by Grisar's operetta, "The Disguise," was given at St. George's Hall on Thursday evening, by the London Academy of Music. We must defer till next week giving a notice of the performances and of the distribution of prizes to the pupils of this Academy, which took place the same evening.

The so-called Musical Festival in aid of the fund for the restoration of Chester Cathedral took place on Wednesday and Thursday. On each day there was a special service in the cathedral, where, on the first day, Attwood's Coronation Anthem, "I was glad," a new "Magnificat" and "Nunc Dimittis" by Dr. Bridge, Spohr's "Last Judgment," and a short selection from Beethoven's "Mount of Olives" were performed; and on the following day another "Magnificat" and "Nunc Dimittis," by Dr. Bridge, and Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" were given. On Wednesday evening there was a miscellaneous concert. A full orchestra was engaged, and the chorus was formed from the cathedral choirs of Chester, Westminster Abbey, York, Durham, Ripon, Manchester, Worcester, Hereford, Bangor, St. Asaph, St. George's Chapel, Windsor, Leeds parish church, and the College chapels of the University of Cambridge. The solo singers named were Miss José Sherrington, Miss Jessie Jones, Madame Patey, Mr. Joseph Maas, and Signor Poli. Dr. Bridge conducted, and Dr. Rogers, of Bangor Cathedral, presided at the organ.

Dr. Sloman's cantata "Supplication and Praise" will be performed by the Norwood Choral Society during the ensuing autumn, it being now in course of rehearsal.

The original autograph will of George Frederic Handel was sold by auction on Monday by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson for £53, the purchaser being Mr. W. H. Cummings.

The general congress of the Cecilia Societies of Germany will be held at Ratisbon on Aug. 4, 5, and 6. The object of these societies is to effect a reform of the music in the Roman Catholic churches, and to bring it back to the more severe style of Palestrina and his school. It is usual at these German annual meetings to perform some specimen works (both of the more important and minor kind) of the earlier Church composers; and as the number of singers is large, and all have been thoroughly well trained, the effect of ensemble, which is one of the great features in such works, is always well realised. At the approaching meeting there will be choral services and other performances of church music both in the forenoons and afternoons of Aug. 5 and 6, in the Cathedral of Ratisbon, and the Dominican church and the Church of St. Emmeran. The chief selection of music of the early composers will be on the afternoon of the 6th.

## THEATRES.

### HAYMARKET.

Miss Neilson reappeared on Saturday, commencing a series of twelve performances previous to the resumption of her professional engagements in the United States. "Romeo and Juliet" was represented on the occasion; and on Monday, "As You Like It." Both plays serve to illustrate the mingled delicacy and power of the actress's style and genius, and they have continued judiciously to be alternated during the week.

### COURT.

Mr. John Hare terminated on Saturday, as announced, his management of the theatre which has owed all its popularity to his excellent conduct of its business. The programme included the comedietta of "Cousin Dick," the comedy of "The Lady's Battle," and the little play of "A Quiet Rubber." Mr. Hare availed himself of the occasion to address the audience, and explained his mode of proceeding, and his designs touching the St. James's Theatre, which it is his purpose to reopen next October. In referring to the influence of the recent performances of the Comédie Française, he remarked, "that it should have needed the advent of a troupe of foreign artists to compel this marked recognition of the dignity of histrionic art is no doubt galling to English actors—not that the latter are jealous of it; on the contrary, perhaps the warmest, certainly the most appreciative admirers of the finest company of the world have been their English brothers in art;—but," added Mr. Hare, appealing to his audience, "you must not think us vain if the effect upon us, after witnessing their representations, is to give us a feeling of pride and strength in ourselves, inasmuch as that, without the aid and advantages given by the State and by the marvellous system of enforced training in which those gifted artists are subjected, we in England in the case of individual actors, and in many all-round representations at theatres devoted to various forms of dramatic expression, have unassisted, save by native wit and perseverance, succeeded in a manner that we have every reason to be proud of; and when that general respect and sympathy are extended to our art that are given to the sister arts (and our own when expressed in a different language), so much higher and more ambitious will be the aim of the actor, so much better the work given to the public." Mr. Hare then alluded to his proposed management of the St. James's, undertaken in conjunction with his friend Mr. Kendal, with the "reasonable hope of conducting successfully a theatre which, up to the present time, has laboured under the stigma of being unfortunate." He then proceeded to state that "our plan of campaign will be similar to the one adopted by me here. Comedy and comedy-drama will form the staple of our dramatic fare, and we shall endeavour to get the best company together, with a view to giving that which is always, I take it, the most satisfactory thing to an audience—an even all-round performance." Our opening play will be "The Queen's Shilling," which has already been received with great favour at matinées, and in the course of the season we may revive one or more English comedies, and an original play by Mr. Dubourg will also be produced. These remarks and arrangements appear to us to be very judicious, and we wish Mr. Hare full success in his venture.

### OLYMPIC.

This house was on Monday the scene of, in its way, a daring and, relatively to the audience, triumphant experiment. Messrs. Paul Meritt and Henry Pettitt, who formerly had so prominent a hand in the production of original pieces at the Grecian, have essayed their best skill in providing a similar popular sort of drama for the West-End. They acknowledge that in this sort of thing there is no special literary aim, nor any other than an humble endeavour to entertain a large section of the public by means of dramas that they can understand and sympathise with. These dramas have generally a pronounced moral purpose and a specific application. Goethe has told us that the drama or romance which is capable of being condensed into a moral tag pronounced at the end is essentially a bad one, at least one of moderate ambition, and that the highest efforts of dramatic genius have signally avoided the practice. Modern writers, particularly among the French, and at our East-End houses, have sought popularity by adopting it. Mr. Charles Reade has acquired that same popularity by pursuing it as a plan;—specifically in his "Never Too Late to Mend," and in his adaptation of "L'Assommoir," under the title of "Drink." Messrs. Meritt and Pettitt are well-practised hands in such pro-

ductions. Ignoring "literary merit," as it is "called," they have "simply aimed at human interest, and to illustrate the terrible consequence of intemperance by means of a simple, honest, English melodrama, intended to reflect English homes, and English hearts, and English life." They insist that in this they have not imitated "L'Assommoir," but stand on original ground, and paint life from their own observation, and as it exists in those who live it. Their present work, they state, has long been in existence, though not acted, and has no relation at all to the French drama. Nevertheless, we have detected more than one situation having a manifest reference to the Princess's version. We dwell not on this, for undoubtedly the Olympic drama stands on independent ground, and shows considerable original talent. The drama is in five acts, and is of great length. It has, however, what its authors name "human interest," and is skilfully manipulated. This kind of interest is mainly centred in two parts, acted by Mr. Edward Righton and Miss Maria Davis, which are as well drawn as they are amusing. Mr. Alexander Needham and Mrs. Ambrosia Needham are an eccentric couple—the former acting as broker's man and in other occasional callings, and the latter keeping a chandler's shop. Both, engaged apparently in sordid business, have tender and benevolent hearts, and are capable of great generosity. The lady gives unlimited trust in her shop, and the gentleman (for so he deserves to be called) gives up his own dinner to the unfortunate whom he is expected to "distress." They are, in fact, angels in disguise; and so much is said two or three times over in the dialogue, so anxious are the authors that the pit shall catch their meaning. The other two promising parts are Matthew Brayton and Mary Brayton, his wife (Mr. W. H. Vernon and Miss Louise Moodie), the victim of thirst, and his unhappy partner, who, bred in the country, fall easily victims to London sharpers, and imitate their worst habits. Of these, the chief is Stephen Luard (Mr. E. H. Brooke), who lives by the circulation of forged notes. The rest of the characters, more than thirty in number, are necessarily mere sketches. The story, such as it is, lies in a nutshell. All parties are engaged in "The Worship of Bacchus"—such is the title of the piece, and such is the tale it tells. It divides itself into portions relative to the worship and its temple. It begins "at the gates" of the latter. The Devonshire couple are in a state of excitement, and the husband has already cultivated the art of constant thirsting and frequently visiting the public-house, in the vain attempt of allaying a vicious habit. He finds solace in a London tavern, and is seduced into the snuggery. The next step shows him in "the Temple," a room in Rasper's-alley; and the next at "the Shrine," in a restaurant in Leicester-square. His appearance in the charge-room at Bow-street police-station is described as "Behind the Veil." The last act shows the reformed culprit at the Old Home in Devonshire, under the title of "The Broken Idol," and here he takes revenge on his old tempters for the ruin they had betrayed him into, showing that, albeit he had been cured of the vice of drunkenness, he remained a slave to bad passions. There is a manifest want of elevation and completeness in the moral, with an admixture of something worse to supply the deficiency. The acting was careful throughout, and the new scenery and effects were good and striking. So far the arrangements were commendable; and there were some occasional pious sentiments, which were applauded. Indeed, the theme is one fitter for the pulpit than the stage.

It is announced that Mr. George Buckland is about to reappear at the Polytechnic on and after the 24th inst.; and, as a new entertainment has been written for the occasion by Mr. F. G. Burnand, there can be no doubt that many a hearty laugh will be got out of Professor Pepper's Metempsychosis, which is to be introduced.

## THE LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

The playing of an interesting series of matches in this popular and fashionable exercise of skill at the All-England Croquet Club Ground, Wimbledon, is the subject of one of our Illustrations. It was on Monday, the 6th inst., that the competition began, to be carried on through six rounds, the winner of the duel upon each occasion having to meet a fresh antagonist at the next meeting. The prize of that ultimate superiority, which may be styled, in Darwinian philosophical terms, "the survival of the fittest," was the Gold Prize and the Championship of Lawn Tennis, with a cup held by the champion for each year. This honour was gained in 1877 by Mr. Spencer N. Gore, and in 1878 by Mr. P. F. Hadow, who is now absent in Ceylon, his ordinary residence these four years past, and has not therefore been able to defend his title for the present year. The two leading competitors at the present meeting, as the matches went on day after day, proved to be Mr. J. T. Hartley, of Yorkshire, and the Irish champion, Mr. V. St. Leger. Among those who had contended and succumbed to the prowess of one or another of this conquering pair were Messrs. C. J. Heathcote, A. S. Tabor, and C. F. Parr; while Sir Victor Brooke, Mr. C. D. Barry, and others, played their part with much dexterity. At last, on Tuesday week, the 15th, the final round was played between Mr. Hartley and Mr. St. Leger. The Irish champion was decidedly the favourite in betting circles, and his performance was eagerly watched by the spectators, among whom not a few ladies occupied chairs on the ground. But he was, after all, rather easily vanquished by Mr. Hartley, who throughout all the sets played in the most wonderful way, returning balls over the nets everywhere. Though the rain had been very heavy in the night, the lawns were in a very good state for playing, great care having been taken in rolling them during the morning. More than a thousand people were on the ground, and the interest shown in every rally was remarkable. The form of both the competitors was far superior to anything yet seen in any lawn tennis matches, the returns being not only very good both as to height and sharpness, but also as to the placing. Mr. Hartley won the first set by six games to two, the second by six to four, and also the third by six to two. The first and second sets were the best contested, three of the games in each being called "deuce." The certainty of Mr. Hartley's returns was most marvellous, ball after ball being sent back which most players would have given up as hopeless. There were other prizes and matches on the ground in those days. Our Illustrations show the final round of the contest for the Championship, and two or three little bits of by-play among the spectators; that of "three to love" being intelligible not perhaps to all our lady readers, but to all who are conversant with the rules and scores of lawn tennis.

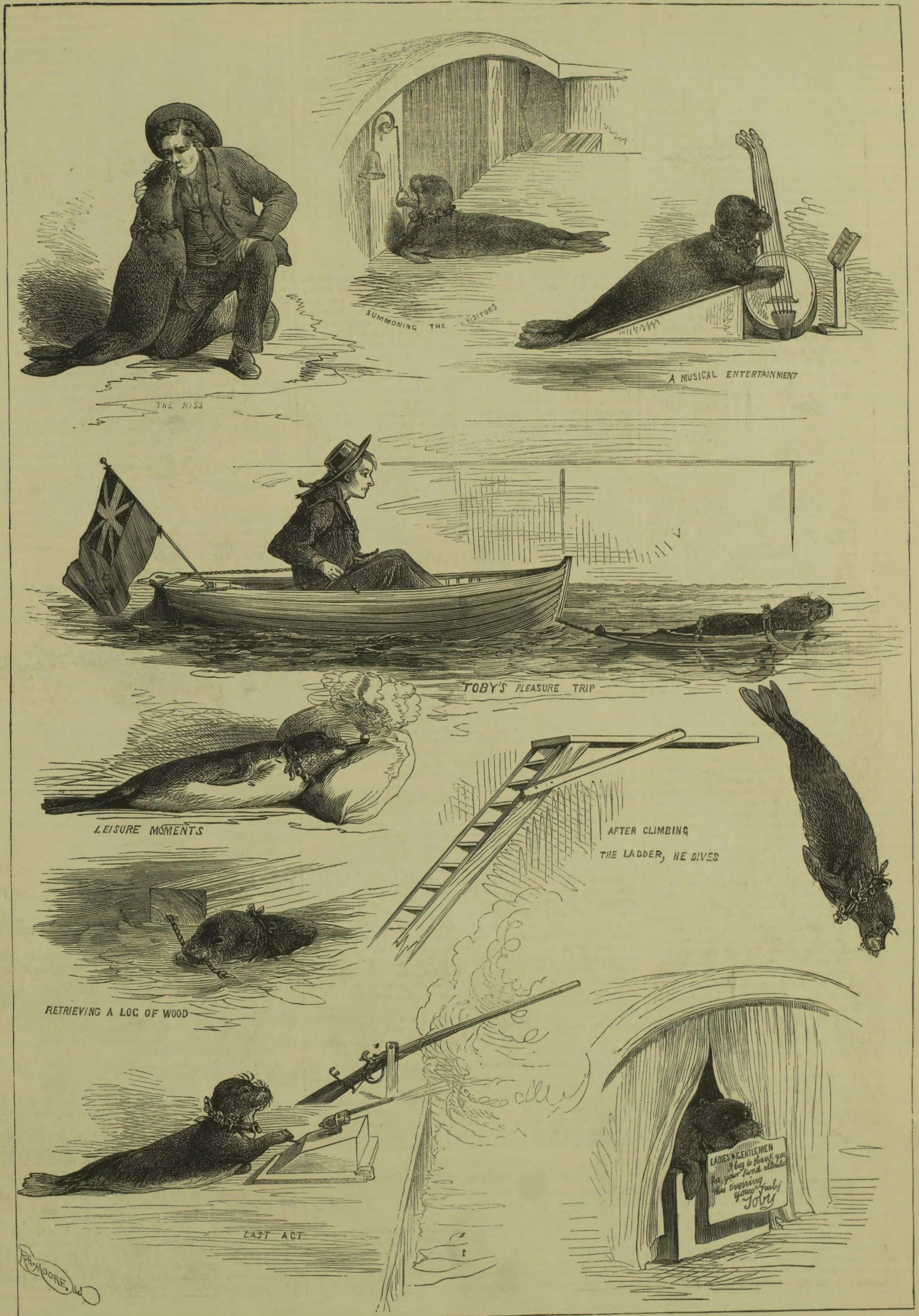
An action was on the 17th inst. brought at the Maidstone Assizes by a widow to recover damages from the South-Eastern Railway Company for causing the death of her husband. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for £900, and apportioned to the widow £400, and £125 to each of her four children.





SKETCHES AT THE CHAMPIONSHIP LAWN TENNIS MATCH, WIMBLEDON.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.







## BOOKS OF TRAVEL.

Mormonism and its accessories were at one time topics of absorbing interest, but that mine of curiosities has been so energetically worked that it is a question whether the Mormon experiences related in *Rambles in North-Western America*, by John Mortimer Murphy (Chapman and Hall), will awaken more than a transient feeling of mild surprise, not unaccompanied by contempt. And yet the two chapters devoted to Utah, its area and population, its agricultural aspect, its adaptability for grazing purposes, its climate, minerals and mining districts, its remarkable streams, its abundance of fish and game, its natural scenery, and its unnatural system of religious doctrines and social institutions, are quite worthy of close attention. And so are all the other portions of the book, in which the author describes what seemed to him most to deserve notice, as he travelled and observed and made "assiduous inquiries," from the Pacific Ocean to the Rocky Mountains, in Oregon, Washington Territory, Idaho, Montana, Utah, and Wyoming. Marvels he has to tell of; but, of course, he has been to some extent anticipated, and the edge has been taken off from the novelty of his revelations. It is some years since the quiet readers who stay at home were fain to gaze with admiration over the spectacle presented in the pages of "The Yellowstone Region," but reminiscences of that charming work enhance rather than diminish the gratification derived from Mr. Murphy's chapter concerning "the Yellowstone National Park." It is a park well suited to the ideas of the nation which boasts that it possesses the "biggest" of everything. Fancy a "park" with an "area of 3575 square miles!" There may be something ironical in the notion of setting apart "for the benefit and enjoyment of the people" a place so situated that "the people," with their limited amount of opportunities, are not likely to "look in" between work and bed-time; but it is no doubt true that, when you are once there, "as a ground of recreation, in every sense of the word, it has no peer, nor is there any to approach it in its array of numerous and magical attractions." What if it be 6000 feet above the level of the sea, and "hemmed in on all sides by mountains that range from 9000 to 12,000 feet in altitude, and are perpetually enshrouded in snow," so that "the weather is very severe there, except from June to September, and even then frost is found every night, and the thermometer frequently falls to 23 deg. or lower?" Well, on the other hand, "every element which one might think of in a landscape may, in fact, be found there." Do "the people" rejoice in "the most violent igneous action?" There it is, and plenty of it. In "deep and gloomy precipices?" They are there; and so are "brilliant waterfalls, crackling lakes of brownish mud, and tarns as crystalline as a mirror," forming a striking contrast with "turbid streams of sooty water." Springs there are, on the one hand, "as pure and cold as ice," and, on the other, "so hot that they can cook an egg in five minutes." The eye which is satiated with "miniature fountains, that gleam in the sunshine," can be relieved, at once and on the spot, at a turn of the head, with the sight of "stupendous geysers that hurl the water into the air to a distance of from 50 ft. to 200 ft." There is "bracing air that arouses every nerve into action, and imparts to the mind and body extraordinary exhilaration," and, should the exhilaration require to be taken down a peg, there are, hard by, "noxious vapours of sulphur, soda, salt, and other minerals that depress the spirits." Add to this cataracts, canyons, and splendid rivers stocked with fish, to say nothing of the game on land—the bear, the panther, the buffalo, the wolf, the deer, and what not, whilst "the feathered tribe is numerous enough to satisfy the appetite of the most insatiable fowler." From which it would appear as if it were open to anybody to "fowl" and to follow other sports; but should "the people" ever come forth "in their millions" to take advantage of the privilege, it is probable that "boards" would soon have to be put up, even in that miraculous "park" of more than three thousand square miles. Last in order, but certainly not least in interest, is the chapter which the author occupies with an account of the "Flatheads," the name formerly given to all the Indians in "the vast country lying between the Pacific Ocean and the Rocky Mountains, owing to their habit of compressing the cranium, so as to give it a flattened appearance in the frontal and occipital regions," but "now more particularly applied to tribes that dwell in Oregon, Washington Territory, and parts of Idaho and Montana, as they still retain the custom in a large degree, though it is fast dying out with the rising generation." They do not seem likely to make a name for themselves as musicians, seeing that their music, at any rate their dance-music, is said to be limited to the beating together of two pieces of stick with a vocal accompaniment of "He, ha! hi, ho!" or, perhaps, "Hee-haw!" on special occasions, and a "grunting sound" of "hu ha! hu ha!" When discoursing about Cheyenne, the author tells us that women sit upon juries, and relates that "men are said to be rather partial to the feminine jury, as it is more apt to do them justice than one composed entirely of the sturdy sex;" and this view is confirmed by the "sage remark" of a veteran defendant in cases for breach of promise: "Them woin know mighty quick," said he, "how a fellow is taken in by designin' widders and gals that seem innocent-like, and knowin' it, they give a man some show; for woin is things that no man can know, and they know it." Altogether, the book is excellent reading, useful as well as amusing. The exact date of the author's travels is not mentioned in such a manner as to strike the eye and impress itself upon the memory, if at all; but there is reason to believe that his expedition took place about three years ago. There is a convenient map, but there is no index.

Splendid is scarcely too strong an epithet to apply to the handsome and very important volume entitled *From Egypt to Palestine*: by S. C. Bartlett, D.D., LL.D. (Sampson Low and Co.), a volume of Transatlantic authorship, full of learning, observation, argument, and carefully-drawn conclusions, with elaborate maps, numerous charming illustrations, an appendix relating to thermometrical matters, and an ever desirable index. The scope of the work will be best understood from the following brief statement:—The author desired to gather together in a compact form, for the benefit of his fellow-creatures, the results arrived at from the investigations carried on for many years past into the history of the Israelites in connection with the Sinaitic Peninsula. He would, of course, have to weigh various discoveries and theories; and he determined to qualify himself for the task by personal examination of places and things. He was fortunate enough to have for his companions "three intelligent and observing friends," whose co-operation must have been invaluable to him, and whose support, if in the multitude of counsellors there is wisdom, must, whenever they agreed with him, have lent to his authority an additional force which is not likely to be lost upon the more intelligent and reflective of his readers. Nor is his own unassisted authority inconsiderable, for he is announced as "President of Dartmouth College, and lately Professor of the Chicago Theological Seminary." So worshipful a dignitary would be sure to bring to the labours of his survey a mind well stored with knowledge and well trained for the accomplishment of his aim. It is true that he might also bring with him a bias,

a load of prejudices; but his praiseworthy resolution to see for himself and form his judgment, as far as possible, on ocular evidence and the probabilities it might suggest, is the best indication he could give of his conscientiousness and of his desire to deal impartially. He does not seem, however, to have spent a disproportionately vast number of months over the work of personal verification of localities; indeed, the whole trip is made out to have lasted only from December in one year to April in the next; but, on the other hand, further lingering would probably in many cases have been mere waste of time. The author, if he have been properly understood, took a plunge, as it were, into the antique atmosphere of Rome by way of preparing himself for the influence of a still more remote antiquity; and so went by way of Brindisi to Alexandria, tasting for forty-eight hours the bitterness of quarantine. In a few chapters he is in the land of Goshen, and forthwith he begins his disquisitions. But long before this he has run a-tilt against Professor Piazza Smith, whose notion that the great pyramid's proportions were divinely inspired to teach us the exact length of a yard-measure and the true capacity of a pint-pot he characterises as "all this extravagance," remarking further that "General Sir Henry James, of the British Ordnance Survey, in his brief Notes on the Great Pyramid (1869), has punctured this bubble summarily, but satisfactorily," the "bubble" being, of course, the learned Professor's aforesaid notion touching the burial-place of Cheops. Indeed, the author's range of observation and disputation is very wide, whereby his subject proper is greatly diversified and enlivened.

## MADAME ROZE (MAPLESON).

This lady, Madame Roze, is the wife of a son of Mr. Mapleson, of Her Majesty's Theatre. Marie Roze was born in Paris, in 1849, and was partly educated in England for the sake of acquiring a knowledge of our language. Her remarkable musical and dramatic talents were early recognised by Auber, the great composer, who was a friend of the family; and at his instance Mdle. Roze became a pupil at the Paris Conservatoire, where her progress was great and rapid, and she soon made her debut at the Opéra Comique, with a success that was sustained by repeated appearances in various masterpieces of French opera—the last but one of Auber's productions, "Le Premier Jour de Bonheur," having included the co-operation of Mdle. Roze in the important part of Djelmia, for which she was specially chosen by the composer. The debut of the accomplished vocalist in this country took place during Mr. Mapleson's season at Her Majesty's Opera, in 1872, at Drury-Lane Theatre. The decided success then obtained was enhanced in subsequent appearances there, and afterwards at Her Majesty's Theatre on Mr. Mapleson's removal to the new building. Since 1877 the lady, recently married, has fulfilled a round of engagements in America, where she was recognised at once as an artist of exceptional merit. Her reappearance at Her Majesty's Theatre, with rather enhanced than diminished powers, has recently been noticed by us.

The portrait is from a photograph by Mora, of Broadway, New York.

## MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Messrs. Metzler have lately brought out some pleasing vocal pieces, among which are two graceful songs—"Rest, weary heart," and "I will seek her whom I adore"—by Signor Ardit; two songs by Berthold Tours, "The old trysting-tree" and "A shadow only," each one full of flowing melody and nice feeling; "The solicitor's song," "Strictly proper" (duo bouffe), "The servant's song," and the ballad, "True, true love," from Mr. Alfred Cellier's lively music to the vaudeville, "After All." The same publishers have also issued Mr. Brinley Richards's effective pianoforte transcription of the popular "Toreador's song," from Bizet's "Carmen;" other brilliant and moderately difficult pianoforte pieces from the same firm being P. De Vos's "Melodia Brasileira"—and "L'Attaque" ("Galop Militaire") and "Morning Chimes" ("Caprice Matinal"), both by Edouard Dorn.

From Messrs. J. B. Cramer and Co. we have two pleasing songs, "When the crimson sun was low," and "After so long"—each in the sentimental style, and both bearing the well-known name of Louisa Gray, as also does a very spirited Polka for the Pianoforte, entitled "Hand in Hand."

"The Organists' Quarterly Journal," Part 43, for July (Novello, Ewer, and Co.), has a special interest, opening, as it does, with a "Postlude" by the late Henry Smart, whose death was recently recorded by us. The movement just specified was probably one of his recent compositions, being produced specially for this work, as all its contents are. Like all Mr. Smart's music, the "Postlude" is written with the fluency and coherence of a practised and skilled master; and is admirably calculated for the display of an instrument on which he was himself so accomplished a performer. It opens with a dignified "Andante lento," leading to a highly effective and well-sustained "Allegro," in which the several manuals and their various stops are skillfully contrasted. The number contains other well-written pieces, consisting of an "Andante," by Hamilton Robinson, R.A.M.: an "Introduction and Fugue," by Mrs. Mounsey Bartholomew; an "Introduction and Allegro," by Dr. Spark (the editor of the work); and a "Prelude and Fugue," by C. E. Melville.

"Earl Haldan's Daughter" is a setting, by Professor G. A. Macfarren, of words by the late Charles Kingsley. The music is in the form of a trio for soprano, contralto, and bass, with a pianoforte accompaniment. Mr. Macfarren has successfully reflected the spirit of the words, and has impressed a distinctive character on his trio; which is, moreover, well written for the display of each voice, in alternation and combination. Messrs. Duff and Stewart are the publishers.

## ROYAL AQUARIUM, WESTMINSTER.

The entertainments at this popular establishment are sufficiently varied for all differences of taste, and special directions of curiosity or fancy, in the minds of many thousand visitors, including both regular Londoners and country people visiting London. There is a performing bull from sunny Spain, Liger by name, whose accomplishments are worthy of that land of romantic chivalry; but there is also, a creature of high merit in its way, the performing seal, which is the subject of our illustration. It reminds us of the gambols that everybody has seen in the large circular basin at the Zoological Society's Gardens, where that kindly venerable old French sailor used to encourage his sea-lions to disport themselves in his gentle company for the public amusement. The feeding of the seals and otters at the Royal Aquarium is an ordinary operation to be witnessed three times a day. There are, moreover, a troupe of performing fleas; one of performing dogs, who are, we trust, exempt from fleas of their own; marionettes, ballet-girls, a crystallised woman, and

several artists of illusion, legerdemain, and other pleasant surprises or wonders. The Aquarium Theatre, with good old English comedy and brisk novelty of burlesque, has a more intellectual attraction for its attentive audience.

## OBITUARY.

VISCOUNT ST. VINCENT.

The Right Hon. Carnegie Robert John Jervis, third Viscount St. Vincent, of Meaford, in the county of Stafford, died at Courtlee, near Canterbury, on the 19th inst. His Lordship was born Aug. 12, 1825, the elder son of the Hon. William Jervis, by Sophia, his wife, daughter of George Narbonne Vincent, Esq., and was grandson of Edward Jervis, second Viscount St. Vincent (nephew of the celebrated Naval commander, Earl St. Vincent), whom he succeeded Sept. 25, 1859. Lord St. Vincent was educated at Eton. He was a J.P. and D.L. for Staffordshire, and a Magistrate for Kent. He married, March 14, 1848, Lucy Charlotte, youngest daughter of John Baskerville Glegg, Esq., of Withington Hall, Cheshire, and had five sons and four daughters. The peerage devolves on his eldest son, John Edward Leveson, now fourth Viscount St. Vincent, Lieutenant 7th Hussars, who was born April 3, 1850.



SIR C. S. OSBORNE, BART.

Sir Charles Stanley Osborne, thirteenth Baronet, of Beechwood Park, in the county of Tipperary, and Eccleston-square, London, died in Dublin, on the 16th inst. He was the youngest son of Sir Daniel Toler Osborne, eleventh Baronet, by Lady Harriette Le Poer Trench, his wife, daughter of William, first Earl of Clancarty, and succeeded to the baronetcy at his elder brother Sir William's death, July 2, 1875. Sir Charles married, first, July 13, 1846, Emilie (who died 1869), daughter of M. Geantz, of Arden, France; and secondly, 1873, Emma, daughter of the late Charles Webb, Esq., of Clapham-common, but had no issue. The title devolves, consequently, on the present Sir Francis Osborne, fourteenth Baronet, born Nov. 2, 1856, who is son of the late Charles Osborne, Esq., only child of the second marriage of Sir Henry Osborne, tenth Baronet, with Elizabeth, daughter of William Harding, Esq., of Ballyduff. Four of the Baronets of this family sat in Parliament for the county of Waterford.



MISS TYLNEY-LONG.

Emma Tylney-Long died at Madehurst Lodge, near Arundel, on the 16th inst., aged eighty-seven. This lady was youngest and last surviving daughter of Sir James Tylney-Long, Bart., M.P., of Draycot, Wilts, by Lady Catherine Windsor, his second wife, eldest daughter of Otho, fourth Earl of Plymouth. With her expires the last but one—Lady Victoria Long Wellesley—of that branch of the Long family, distinguished in Burke's Romance of the Peerage by the Legend of the White Hand. She led a life of great gentleness and nobility, and the list of her public charities was only exceeded by those private benevolences which carried courage to the weak and succour to the unfortunate. She was sister of the great heiress Miss Tylney-Long, of Draycot, Wilts, and Wanstead, Essex, whose luckless marriage with the late Hon. William Wellesley Pole (afterwards Earl of Mornington) so much interested the public some sixty-five years ago. The beautiful seat of Wanstead, which has long since disappeared, came through the marriage of Sir James Tylney-Long's father, Sir Robert Long, Bart., M.P., with Lady Emma-Child, daughter and heiress of Richard Child, Earl of Tylney. The Longs of Draycot flourished in the county of Wilts for many generations, "Knights," as Camden says, "and men of greates worship."

The deaths have also been announced of—

Henry Carey Owtram, Esq., J.P., on the 12th inst., at Newland Hall, Ellet, Lancashire, aged fifty-eight.

Thomas Whaley, Esq., of Taplow Lodge, Bucks, J.P. for the county of Lancaster, on the 15th inst.

The Hon. Charles William Manners, son of John Thomas, late Lord Manners, and brother of the present Lord, on the 14th inst., at 43, Princes-gate, aged twenty.

Henry Thomas Lambert, Esq., of Sandhills, Bletchingley, Surrey, and of Queen's-gate, South Kensington, J.P., on the 8th inst., in his sixty-first year.

Lieutenant-Colonel Russell Alexander Stevenson, R.A., son of the late Brigadier-General Stevenson, C.B., Bombay Artillery, on the 17th ult., at Ahmedabad, Bombay.

Vice-Admiral John Barling Marsh, on the 12th inst., aged seventy-one. He entered the Royal Navy in 1822, and attained the rank of Vice-Admiral 1879.

John Paterson, Esq., at Talargoch, North Wales, aged eighty-one. He was eldest son of General Sir William Paterson, K.O.H., Governor of Carisbrooke Castle.

Thomas Leedham Robinson, Esq., J.P. and D.L. for the county of Surrey, on the 15th inst., at 40, Queensborough-terrace, aged seventy.

The Rev. Henry Bayley Williams, J.P., of Pant Afon, Carnarvon and Coppy Hall, Aldridge, in the county of Stafford, for many years Rector of Llanrug, on the 7th inst., aged seventy-three.

Adelaide, Mrs. Neale, widow of Lieutenant-Colonel E. St. John Neale, C.B., H.M. Minister Plenipotentiary at Quito, and daughter of the late Henry Sewell, Esq., Madras Civil Service, on the 12th inst., aged fifty-five.

Colonel George Baxter Browne, C.B., late Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and late Commissioner of the Dublin Metropolitan Police, on the 12th inst., at Clifton-gardens, Folkestone, aged ninety-one. He was the second son of George Browne, Esq., Imperial and Tuscan Consul at Liverpool, and brother of Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Henry Browne, K.C.H., of Bronwyfya, in the county of Flint, a distinguished Peninsula officer, and of Felicia Hemans, the celebrated poetess.

Major-General Edward Fellowes, late Assistant Adjutant-General in Ireland, on the 10th inst., at Uppingham Hall, Rutlandshire. He was formerly in the 78th Regiment, and afterwards in the 11th Hussars. He served in the Crimean War, including the battles of the Alma, Ebalaklava, Inkerman, and the siege of Sebastopol. He had the medal with four clasps, and attained the rank of Major-General in 1877.



He was second son of the late Robert Fellowes, Esq., of Shotesham Park, and brother of Lady Gladstone and of Lady Sandhurst.

Josiah Patrick Wise, Esq., late of Dacca, Bengal, on the 3rd inst., at Rostellan Castle, in the county of Cork, aged seventy-five. He was son of the late Thomas Wise, Esq., of Lunan, Montrose, by Anne, his wife, daughter of William Chalmers, Esq., of Glenclinch.

Charles Moreton-Macdonald, Esq., of Largs, on the 16th inst., in London, aged thirty-nine. He was eldest son of the late Hon. Augustus Henry Moreton, M.P. (who assumed the additional surname of Macdonald), by Mary Jane Lockhart Macdonald, his wife, daughter of Sir Charles Macdonald Lockhart, Bart., of Lee and Carnwath, and was grandson of Thomas, first Earl of Ducie. He married, 1870, Elizabeth Hume, daughter of Archibald Campbell, Esq., and leaves issue.

Colonel Patrick Lewis Cole Paget, late Scots Guards, on the 17th inst., at Farnham, Surrey, aged fifty-nine. He was son of the late General the Hon. Sir Edward Paget, G.C.B. (brother of Henry William, first Marquis of Anglesey, K.G., G.C.B., twice Lord Lieutenant of Ireland), by Lady Harriet Legge, his second wife, daughter of George, third Earl of Dartmouth. He married, Oct. 23, 1855, Frances, youngest daughter of the Rev. Richard Garth, of Morden and Farnham, Surrey, and leaves issue.

#### THE QUARTERLIES.

A very good number of the *Quarterly Review* opens with an able article on "The English Monarchy," in vindication of the Sovereign's right to interfere actively in public business. The writer produces numerous instances, derived from the memoirs of the late Prince Consort, of occasions on which this power has been advantageously exercised. On getting to the root of the matter, however, one is struck by the curious inversion of the most obvious relations between the monarch and his counsellors; the former advises, the latter decides. A paper entitled "Why is Scotland Radical?" rather attests than explains the phenomenon. Another on the Irish University question betrays the desire of the Ministry to coax their followers into sanctioning the endowment of denominational colleges. A review of the lives of Dean Hook and Bishop Selwyn is a somewhat too undisguised endeavour to turn these holy men to account as weapons against Ritualists and Non-conformists. "Music and Musicians" is distinguished by great technical knowledge, and the chatty anecdotic paper on Cavour, and the scholarly and genial survey of Herefordshire, are excellent specimens of styles indigenous to the *Quarterly*. The most permanently valuable contributions, however, are the articles on Polybius and the Glacial Epoch. The first is a most luminous and statesman-like review of the condition of the Latin and Hellenic worlds at the period when their fusion was effected by the Roman conquest of the latter; the other a masterly exposition of the supposed influence of the vicissitudes of the inclination of the earth's axis in producing the succession of glacial periods whose traces are so incontestably legible in the northern hemisphere.

The contribution to the *New Quarterly Magazine* which will probably attract most notice is Mr. George Meredith's powerful "Tale of Chloe," a story distinguished by all the peculiarities of his elaborated and artificial manner. Cardinal Newman is the subject of an over enthusiastic article, and Mr. Burne Jones of an unjustly depreciatory one; both, however, are ably written. A retrospective sketch of the determination of the Greek Frontier in 1829 has a decided bearing on the present state of the question. Winchester is the subject of this month's instalment of the series on the Public Schools of England. An account of the "pigeon" dialect of Yokohama is exceedingly amusing, and mentions the curious circumstance that, while the Chinese "pigeon" is mainly broken English, the Yokohama is for the most part real, though very corrupt, Japanese.

The *Church Quarterly* is of purely professional interest, but for a pleasant essay on Sir Walter Scott and a rather carping review of Abbey and Overton's "History of the Church of England in the Eighteenth Century."

The *North American Review* has a review of American successes at the Paris Exhibition, papers on the African and Indian questions by Mrs. Beecher Stowe and General Howard, and an essay by Mr. Thomas Hughes on the English public school system, recommending its introduction into the United States. By much the most important contribution, however, is an article on Russian Nihilism, professedly by a Nihilist, which comes near to a formal exposition of the objects of the party. They would seem to be the abolition of the monarchy, the confiscation of landed property, and the destruction of the military and official classes. If this is so, the internecine character of the strife can excite no wonder.

The *Popular Science Review* has a delightful paper by Professor Martin Duncan on luminous animals, and a brilliant sketch by Professor Owen of the palæontology of the British colonies, especially remarkable for its account of the gigantic fossil birds of New Zealand, and of the extraordinary developments of animal life recently brought to light in South Africa.

#### RUINS OR TOPES AT HADDA.

We are happy to announce the safe return, and arrival in London on Wednesday morning, of our esteemed Special Artist, the hero of so many campaigns, in this bloodless service, among scenes of real warfare, Mr. William Simpson, late at the headquarters of General Sir Samuel Browne in Afghanistan. His experience of European battle-fields, of the operations of great armies, and of the sieges and capture of renowned fortresses, which will occupy the historical students of ages to come, is scarcely less remarkable than his zealous predilection for Oriental antiquities, more especially those relating to the history of religion in its three principal developments, outside of our Bible—namely, the Hindoo, the Buddhist, and the Mohammedan systems. The architecture and sculpture of Eastern temples and shrines, both in Asia and in the neighbouring parts of Europe and Africa, have been explored *con amore* by this diligent travelling archaeologist, as well as the remains of other ancient buildings in Greece, Asia Minor, Palestine, and Syria, Abyssinia, India, and China. We lately published his account of the "topes" which he was enabled to inspect and to delineate in the Cabul Valley, formerly the seat of an important branch of what may be called the Buddhist Catholic Church, and some notice was then taken of the leading facts in its history, associated with that country under its former rulers. Mr. Simpson's Sketch of the ruins at Hadda, to which reference was made in our Journal at that time, is now presented to the reader. It is not unlikely that he may soon be invited to lay the results of his observations before an audience disposed to take interest in subjects of this kind.

The state apartments of Windsor Castle are open to the public.

#### CHESS.

##### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

EAST MARDEN.—Your analysis is correct, but we think the defect in the position of the Pawns is compensated by the ingenuity and difficulty of the solution. We are glad to note you receive the paper so promptly, and hope you have travelled into fair weather.

CARLOS (Lille).—No. 1842 cannot be solved by 1. P to Q Kt 4th. The White King must be moved to B 2nd on the first move, as given in the published solution.

ALPHA.—A player is bound to take a Pawn *en passant* if he has no other at command. The rule is laid down in the "Praxis" laws under the head of "The move and forced move," and was formally adopted to settle a question frequently discussed in the periodical publications of five-and-twenty years ago.

P ST C M (Manitoba).—Your card has been forwarded to the gentleman named.

DELTA (Kirkcubbin).—We are always glad to hear from you. The game appears below.

O C B (Portsmouth).—The true solution is given below; the problem cannot be solved by 1. K to B 4th, as you propose.

H B.—You are almost invariably correct in your analysis of the problems, but every one errs occasionally.

G W M (Manchester).—Thanks; the problem shall be examined.

ALFYN (Plymouth).—You must have set up the position incorrectly, for your analysis includes the true line of play, while the defence you suggest, 1. Q to Q sq, is unavailing. Look again.

E L G (Blackwater).—We are pleased to see you again in the ranks of our correspondents. Solution correct, as usual.

J T (Chipping Camden).—All correct, and duly acknowledged.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1845 received from J. Tucker, Ryecroft, Dabbishill, J. R. Mawson, T. C. Forster, A. O. Harnett, A. Rowley, J. A. Brown, and Carlos of Lille.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1846 received from W. Byres, J. W. W. de P. Croussaz, W. S. Leest, G. C. Baxter, S. W. Lock, and J. A. Brown.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1847 received from Julia Short, W. Byres, H. Britten, L. G. Batson, J. Tucker, G. H. V. E. H. V. Home (Leeds), J. L. F. J. W. W. R. H. Brooks, Dabbishill, Lulu, A. T. Roberts (Oxford), E. P. Vulliamy, W. M. Curtis, G. Rushby, C. F. Jones, East Marden, Ryecroft, Shell, C. S. Cox, N. Cator, L. Sharnwood, L. S. D. Esiey, V. D. Templeton, R. Jessop, H. Barrington, G. Postbrooke, G. L. Mayne, B. L. Dyke, H. Brewster, F. R. Jeffrey, An Old Hand, S. Farant, R. T. K. D. W. Kell, W. Newton, L. W. Warren, A. Scott, T. Greenbank, E. Elsbury, N. Warner, B. R. H. M. O'Halloran, H. Langford, R. Arnold, W. H. T. W. Hope, Helen Lee, H. Barrett, W. S. B. Cant, Emile Fran, A. T. Ridding, Alpha, J. A. Brown, A. R. G. W. Middleton, P. O'Brien, C. G. Ellison, W. Leeson, J. R. Mawson, T. C. Forster, W. S. Leest, W. P. Welch, T. Robertson-Aikman, Norman Rumbelow, G. C. Baxter, S. W. Lock, M. D. Jones, E. L. G. W. Scott, G. R. Dalton, F. A. Bright, R. F. N. Banks, H. Benthall, and Carlos of Lille.

##### SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1846.

###### WHITE.

1. Kt (from Kt 4th) to K 3rd.

2. R to Q B 8th (ch).

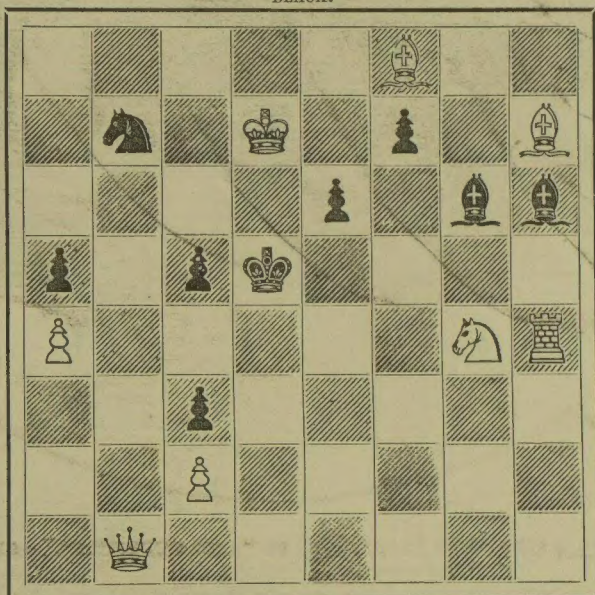
3. P to B 6th (dis. ch). Mate.

\* If Black play 1. Kt to K 2nd, White's answer is 2. R takes P (ch); and if 1. K takes R, or 1. K takes P, then 2. R to B 8th (ch), as in the main variation, mating in each case on the following move. Black has several other defences, but they should present no difficulty to the student.

##### PROBLEM No. 1849.

###### By EAST MARDEN.

###### BLACK.



White to play, and mate in three moves.

##### ENGLAND v. AMERICA.

A Game occurring in the Correspondence Match between representative amateurs of England and America, Mr. W. COATES, of Cheltenham, on the one side, and Mr. MAX JUDD, of St. Louis, on the other.

###### (Scotch Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. C.) BLACK (Mr. J.)

1. P to K 4th P to K 4th

2. Kt to K B 3rd P to Q B 3rd

3. P to Q 4th P takes P

4. Kt takes P Q to K R 5th

5. Kt to Q Kt 5th B to Kt 5th (ch)

6. B to Q 2nd Q takes P (ch)

7. B to K 2nd K to Q sq

8. Castles K Kt to K 2nd

A departure from "the books," but hardly in the right direction, for the Knight now occupies a position that prevents the ready co-operation of the King's Rook with the forces in the field. The best line of defence here is 8. B takes B followed by 9. Q to K B 5th and 10. Kt to K R 3rd.

9. Q Kt to B 3rd Q to R 5th

10. P to Q R 3rd B to B 4th

11. P to K Kt 3rd Q to B 3rd

12. Kt to K 4th Q to B 4th

13. Kt takes B Q takes Kt

14. B to K B 4th P to Q 3rd

15. P to Q B 4th P to Q R 4th

16. Q to Q 2nd

White conducts the opening with consummate judgment. His last two moves cannot be "bettered" by analysis.

17. Q R to Q sq Kt to Q Kt sq

Intended to prevent the threatened capture of the Q P, which affords White a fine attack.

And Black resigned: There are three other games pending between these players, all of which, we are informed, are likely to be drawn.

A Chessikin played recently by our veteran contributor Delta, opposed by a promising young Amateur. (Salvio Gambit.)

WHITE (Delta). BLACK (Mr. James).

1. P to K 4th P to K 4th

2. P to K B 4th P takes P

3. Kt to K B 3rd P to K Kt 4th

4. B to B 4th P to Kt 5th

5. Kt to K 5th Q to R 5th (ch)

6. K to B sq Kt to R 3rd

7. P to Q 4th P to Q 3rd

8. Kt to Q 3rd P to Q 3rd

The correct line of play here is 8. P to B 6th. The move in the text is very weak.

9. P to K 5th P takes P

10. P takes P Q to R 5th

It would have been better to have taken the Queen home again; this move shows the lost time on his eighth move in a very forcible way.

11. Kt takes P Kt to Q B 3rd

12. Kt to Q 5th Q to Q sq

13. B to K Kt 5th, and Black resigned.

##### CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

The ninth game in the match between Messrs. Mason and Potter was won by the former, a result that made the score of the players equal—viz., two games to each and five draws. In the tenth game, which was played on the 19th inst. at the Divan, Mr. Potter began with 1. P to Q 4th, and obtained a strong attack in the opening; but the defence was equal to the occasion, and, after a struggle prolonged to forty-five moves, the game was abandoned as drawn. The eleventh game was played at the City Club on the 21st inst., Mr. Mason opening with 1. P to K 4th, and the Englishman adopting the French defence. The American sacrificed a Pawn at an early stage of the battle, thereby securing a worrying attack and producing a highly interesting game. The defence held the Pawn to the last, but could not prevent a series of exchanges, when there ensued an end-game, with Bishops moving on opposite colours, in which Mr. Potter's extra Pawn was of little service; and on the thirty-third move the players agreed to the seventh draw.

#### WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The following is an amended statement of the will of the late Hon. Maria Otway-Cave, an abstract of which appeared in our last issue:—The personality was sworn under £60,000. The testatrix gives her real estate to her eldest nephew, Captain the Hon. Edmund Verney Wyatt-Edgell, with remainders in tail. She bequeaths £3000 to her sister, the present Baroness Braye; £10,000 to her said nephew, the Hon. Edmund; £3000 to her great-nephew Adrian Verney Wyatt-Edgell; £2000 to her great-niece Cecilia Violet Wyatt-Edgell; three annuities of £200, £21, and £15 to three servants respectively (the capital thereof to revert to the residue); and £1000 to each of her two executors. The entire residue she gives to her two nephews, the Hon. Edmund Verney and the Hon. Alfred Wyatt-Edgell.

The will (dated March 27, 1873) with two codicils (dated March 26, 1874, and Aug. 26, 1875) of Mr. George Hamilton Fletcher, J.P., formerly of Liverpool, but late of Barrow Hedges, Carlsholton, Surrey, merchant and shipowner, who died on the 6th ult., was proved on the 2nd inst. by Thomas Hughes Jackson, George William Bahr, and Mrs. Sophia Fletcher, the widow, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £250,000. The testator bequeaths £250 each to his executors; £500 each to the Birkenhead Borough Hospital, the Albert Memorial Birkenhead Ragged Schools, the Liverpool Infirmary, the Liverpool Northern Hospital, the Liverpool Southern Hospital, and the National Life-Boat Association; £500 to his wife, and an annuity of £1000, to take priority over all other bequests, during widowhood, in the event of her marriage again an annuity of £500 is substituted; £150,000 upon trust to pay the income to his wife during widowhood, and then to divide the capital between all his children; and as to the residue of his real and personal estate, upon trust to pay the income in like manner to his wife during widowhood, and then to pay such residue to his son George Hamilton Fletcher.

The will (dated Nov. 18, 1878) with a codicil (dated Feb. 13, 1879) of Mr. Frederick William Collard, late of No. 22, Upper Hamilton-terrace, who died on May 20 last, was proved on the 3rd inst. by Alfred Beverley Collard, the son, John Peter Theobald, and Robert William Thurburn, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £100,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Mary Farr Collard, £500, all his furniture, household stores and effects, plate, pictures, horses and carriages, and an annuity of £2000; and a few other legacies. The residue of the personality he gives to his said son.

The will (dated April 14, 1877) of Mr. Francis Adkins, formerly of Manor House, Selby Oak, in the parish of Northfield, Worcestershire, and late of Brighton, who died on April 12 last, was proved on the 2nd inst. by Mrs. Sarah Adkins, Henry Adkins, and George Caleb Adkins, the brothers, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator gives to Mrs. Adkins £2000 and all his plate, pictures, furniture, books, household effects, horses and carriages; a sum of £20,000 is also left upon trust for her life, and then for his eight children, as she shall appoint; and the residue of his property, real and personal, is to be held upon trust for his eight children.

The will (dated Feb. 25, 1875) of Mrs. Mary Ann Gardnor, formerly of No. 24, Montagu-street, Portman-square, but late of No. 59, Redcliffe-gardens, South Kensington, who died on the 8th ult., was proved on the 3rd inst. by Charles Phillips and William Moore, the surviving executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testatrix, among other legacies, bequeaths £1000 to the Sailors' Home; £400 each to the Blind School, Southwark, the Cripples' Home, and the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Old Kent-road; and £50 to each of the poor-boxes of the Metropolitan Police Courts; to her sister, Mrs. Catherine Beard, she leaves an annuity of £500 for life; and the residue to her said sister's six children.

The will (dated Sept. 6, 1876) of Mrs. Amelia Idle, late of Shopwyke, Oving, Sussex, who died on the 2nd ult., was proved on the 10th inst. by Harvey William Dixon, Benjamin Binstead, and John Austin, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. Among other legacies the testatrix bequeaths £1000 to the West Sussex, East Hampshire and Chichester General Infirmary and Dispensary; and the residue of her property to her brothers and sisters and the children of her deceased brothers and sisters.

The will of Mr. Arthur Capon Watling, of 5, Brunswick-square, London, and late of the Honourable East India Company's Service, who died on May 15 last, was proved under £50,000, in the Principal Registry, on June 18, by two of the executors and trustees—his nephew, Mr. Henry Charles Churchman, and his friend, Mr. John Yarde, to whom he bequeathed a legacy of £200 each for their trouble. After devising his freehold estate at Mersey, Essex, with a legacy of £2000 to his nephew, Mr. H. C. Churchman; and various legacies to his servants and friends and nephews and nieces, he gave the residue of his real and personal property to be held by his trustees for the benefit of his niece, Mrs. Maria Grantoff, of 5, Brunswick-square, and her children.

The will (dated May 3, 1877) of Dame Sarah Fairfax, the widow of the late Colonel Sir Henry Fairfax, Bart., late of St. George's-road, Westminster, who died on the 23rd ult., was proved on the 5th inst. by John Harvey Astell and Henry Godfrey Astell, the brothers, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. After leaving considerable legacies, the testatrix gives the residue of her estate to her said two brothers.

The will (dated Feb. 29, 1872) with three codicils (dated March 30, 1872, Dec. 9, 1874, and March 19, 1878) of the Right Hon. Elizabeth Julia Georgiana, Countess Dowager of Clare, late of Ryde, in the Isle of Wight, who died on April 30 last, was proved on the 4th inst. by Edward Randolph, William Edward Ratcliffe, and Lady Louisa Isabella Georgiana FitzGibbon, the niece, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. There are a good many legacies, and the residue of her property the testatrix gives to her niece, Lady Louisa J. G. Dillon.

The will (dated Feb. 5, 1869) with four codicils (dated Dec. 6, 1870, Feb. 5 and Oct. 17, 1872, and April 13, 1876) of Mr. Addison John Baker Cresswell, late of Cresswell, Northumberland, who died on May 5 last, was proved on the 2nd inst. by Francis Joseph Cresswell, the nephew, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £20,000.

Mr. T. Brassey presided on the 17th inst. at the distribution of prizes to the boys of the formidable training-ship, which has now been established at Bristol ten years, and has about 300 boys in training.

Mr. J. Walter, M.P., last Saturday opened a coffee tavern at Eastbourne, erected at the expense of his cousin, Miss Hall. The hon. member, in an address he delivered on the occasion, said that from a social point of view coffee taverns were of foremost importance, and they did more to counteract the influence of the public-houses than all the bills introduced into Parliament, as they provided alternative attractions for the working classes.





MADAME MARIE ROZE (MAPLESON) IN "THE HUGUENOTS."—SEE PAGE 94.



BUDDHIST TOPES AT HADDA, NEAR JELLALABAD.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.